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Carter Gains Clear Victory Over Kennedy in Iowa Test

By Adam Clymer

MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 22 — President Carter scored a victory last night in the Iowa caucuses, the first critical test of the 1980 presidential race. The Republican contest, which was a narrow but increasing lead over former President Ronald Reagan of California, was the first in which Carter had to establish himself as Mr. Bush's chief rival for the Republican nomination.



Sen. Edward Kennedy

Their expression of support is particularly welcome in these difficult times. "I regret that I was unable to campaign personally in Iowa, and look forward to the time when international circumstances permit me to seek actively and personally the support of my fellow Democrats."

Sen. Kennedy, appearing at his Washington campaign headquarters, told a cheering crowd of several hundred supporters that he would continue his quest for the presidency, but added, "We could have done a little better in Iowa and we congratulate President Carter for his win."

With about 78 percent of the Republican precincts reporting, Mr. Bush held 33 percent of the votes to Mr. Reagan's 27 percent. Sen. Howard Baker Jr. of Tennessee was third with 14 percent, and John Connally of Texas fourth, with 10 percent. Rep. Philip Crane of Illinois was fifth, with 7 percent. Returns from the Reagan stronghold in rural southwest Iowa were coming in more slowly than from other areas.

Mr. Bush, addressing a jubilant rally in a Des Moines hotel shortly after midnight, predicted that he could ride from his strong showing into the White House.

"All the Way" "We started from absolutely nowhere," he declared. "I'm convinced because of your hard work, because of a handful of people here in Iowa and what they believed in, that we are going to go all the way to the White House come November."



White House spokesmen Jody Powell is congratulated by crowd after President Carter's victory among Iowa Democrats.



George Bush, happy after learning he had topped Ronald Reagan in the Republican delegates caucuses in Iowa Monday.

On U.S. Arms Aid to Zia

India, Pakistan Reported To Consider Summit Talks

By Stuart Auerbach

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22 (WP) — Indian and Pakistani diplomats are exploring the possibility of a meeting next month between the leaders of the two nations that once were united under the British but have fought three wars in the past 32 years since becoming independent states.

Diplomatic sources here and in Islamabad reported that messages between India's prime minister, Indira Gandhi, and President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan have suggested the summit meeting.

It would give Pakistan a chance to persuade India that any new arms from the United States or China would be aimed toward Afghanistan, where the Soviet Union has massed an estimated 85,000 troops, not toward India.

Indian diplomats are not ready to accept these assurances, and they would like the chance to dissuade Pakistan from rearming.

"Pakistan and India together could really make the Russians think twice about moving any further," said a highly placed Indian diplomat.

Fending the Superpowers Although India has close relations with the Soviet Union, a long-range aim of its foreign policy has been to keep the superpowers out of the Asian subcontinent, where Indians consider themselves to be the dominant power.

While India is far stronger militarily than Pakistan, what one Western diplomat here described as "mutual paranoia" leads Indians to fear any move by another power to arm Pakistan. India is particularly worried about the formation of a U.S.-China axis aimed at the Russians in Afghanistan.

But diplomats here have noted that Indian officials have been restrained in their highly predictable reaction against the possibility of U.S. arms sales to Pakistan.

"No politician in India can publicly acknowledge that getting arms to Pakistan is good or acceptable," a diplomat said. "But after the first negative response, the reaction has been restrained. The Indians know that the amount with which the U.S. is talking about supplying Pakistan cannot purchase a great deal of arms in anybody's market."

Indians would like Pakistan to be a mini-India, with democratic institutions, some degree of economic growth, a way to transfer power without coups and an easing of regional and communal problems that threaten to split the country, a diplomat said.

"Pakistan hasn't made the same progress in that direction that India has," he said.

Flown Out of Capital Dissident Sakharov Arrested in Moscow

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Jan. 22 (NYT) — In a brusque challenge to the Carter administration and a chill warning to its critics within, the Soviet Union today arrested the dissident physicist and human rights champion Andrei Sakharov, stripped him of all his state and government awards and flew him out of Moscow.

His relatives said he and his wife, Yelena Bonner, were told they were being flown to the industrial city of Gorky, which is closed to all foreign visitors.

The timing of the move, amid a storm of U.S. outrage over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, was taken as a clear indication of a major change toward a tougher line in Soviet policy, possibly reflecting shifts in power among factions in the aging Communist Party leadership.

Earlier this afternoon, Tass had cryptically reported the resignation of Vladimir Kirillin, a deputy premier and fellow physicist who reportedly had protected Mr. Sakharov from earlier official reprisals.

The 58-year-old Mr. Sakharov had become in recent years a beacon for the Soviet dissident movement, whose ranks have been depleted by persecution and emigration.

When dissidents or members of religious minorities in remote corners of the Soviet Union wanted to appeal for help, they would call Mr. Sakharov, who would contact foreign correspondents — be reported many of the 40 or so arrests of dissident human rights activists, Russian Orthodox religious believers and others the authorities have put behind bars since September.

In Gorky, off-limits to foreigners

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Andrei Sakharov

Soviet Science Chairman Resigns, Party Rift Seen

MOSCOW, Jan. 22 (AP) — Tass reported today that Vladimir Kirillin, chairman of the powerful State Committee for Science and Technology since 1965, had been relieved of his duties at his own request.

But Western diplomats in Moscow said they believed the 67-year-old power engineering specialist was fired because his committee had not been quick enough to introduce new technology into the Soviet industrial and scientific machinery.

At the plenary session of the Communist Party Central Committee in November, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev criticized several ministers whose departments had failed to meet the goals set down by the ruling Politburo. Mr. Brezhnev did not mention Mr. Kirillin by name, but he did single out the science and technology committee.

Mr. Kirillin had written a newspaper article criticizing himself on Sept. 15. It was a striking gesture for a man who was awarded the Lenin Prize in 1959, who in 1962 was elected to full membership of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and who in 1965 became a deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers the same year he took up his committee post.

It was thought that Mr. Kirillin's career was tied to that of Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, who has not been seen in public for about four months and who is believed to have had a heart attack. Mr. Kirillin's deputy on the committee was Dzerzhinskii, Mr. Kosygin's son-in-law.

The committee Mr. Kirillin headed oversees scientific research, advises the government on research expenditure and approves budgets for scientific projects. It also



Vladimir Kirillin

assesses the technical level of Soviet products and the production process.

Mr. Brezhnev's criticism of the industrial sector at the November meeting of the Central Committee centered on inefficient use of Soviet resources. The Soviet leader said (for instance) that enormous effort had gone into completing a fertilizer production plant but that the state output of fertilizer still was below plan.

to Papal Pressure beral Dutch Prelates Accept Priestly Celibacy

By Adam Clymer

RICAN CITY, Jan. 22 (UPI) — Aggressive Dutch prelates, bowing to strong pressure from Pope Paul II, said today that they had accepted priestly celibacy as an irreversible decision.

A comment was made at a conference held by two Dutch bishops, leaders of the progressive wing of the divided Dutch church.

Observers said that the acceptance by Msgr. Humbert Ernst in Maastricht represented a concession by the liberal wing to papal pressure.

Yesterday, several Dutch bishops held marriage as a permissible option to celibacy, something the pope has repeatedly rejected.

Although the Dutch church voted proposals to allow married men in 1970, the issue has been a source of contention between Vatican officials and the recalcitrant liberal tendencies.

The request of the Vatican, which bishops are meeting with the other church officials in a synod to discuss what the pope considers the excessive tendencies of the Dutch church.

Msgr. Ernst and Msgr. Moeller, facing the first time since the began nine days ago, called for a change in the statutes of the Episcopal Conference and a decrease in the number of

bishops. Specific reforms were not mentioned.

They said that a commission composed of sociologists and economists as well as clergymen would be created to draw up proposals for doctrinal changes.

The pope has yet to take part in the debate, although his views on the celibacy issue are on record.

"In Holland, the celibacy argument will continue," Msgr. Moeller said, "but you should know that, from this moment on, our bishops will follow the pope's line, already established by Pope Paul VI."

Deeply Disturbed "We will not ordain priests who cannot live a celibate life," he said. Pope Paul was said to be deeply disturbed by the 1970 Dutch vote on optional celibacy. Even though it was defeated, the pontiff believed it should never have taken place.

Msgr. Moeller said that the bishops and the Vatican were discussing "how to maintain the positions of already married priests in schools and other church offices."

The Dutch episcopate still permits married priests to teach theology, a decision disapproved by Vatican traditionalists.

Vatican sources said that progressive wing obedience to the pope on celibacy was bound to increase the power of conservative bishops who believe that the Dutch church has been weakened by a decline in Catholic discipline.

Baby Tortoise Raises Hopes For Saving a Galapagos Species

By Jane E. Brody

DIEGO, Jan. 22 (NYT) — Efforts to save the last of the Galapagos islands — which after 15 years of survival have faced a growing threat of extinction — have taken a turn for the better.

In the San Diego Zoo returned an 80-year-old Hood Island tortoise, one of three remaining males of his kind, to his native Galapagos archipelago. Two and a half years ago, it was with the hope of successfully mating with one of 12 remaining females at the Charles Darwin Research Center, the zoo, finally became a father, and one of his offspring has managed to make it through the first year of a life that may last 150 years.

Specimens for the Hood Island tortoise are more prominent than any other in the Galapagos archipelago. ("Galapagos" is Spanish for giant tortoise.) It is the largest of the world's major tortoise species, and one of the world's largest.

Not until a male for George, unless a new male is found that may have been missed by surveys of the uninhabited island, yet another giant tortoise will die out.

Table of Tortoises

Table of the Galapagos tortoises, perhaps more famous now because of a successful breeding program among several species — human plunder, loss of habitat, depletion by predators and competition for

to eat and wood to burn," Mr. Bacon said in an interview. "And those who followed introduced to the islands new inhabitants that threatened the survival of the tortoise: mice, rats, cats, dogs, pigs, goats, burros, cows, horses and, of course, men."

He explained that the tortoises, which date back about 15 million years to the Miocene period, evolved without any natural predators, except possibly hawks. But the rodents, pigs, cats and dogs introduced to the islands did not on defenseless tortoise eggs and young.

And the short, slow-moving tortoises were no match for the burros and cattle in the competition for life-sustaining vegetation. Although the tortoises are "cathartes" herbivores, consuming everything within reach, including spiny cacti, grasses and herbs, their taller competitors outpace and outrun them in the quest for food.

Once 15 Races

But the human havoc wreaked on the tortoise population was the most devastating. "The tortoises were an ideal source of meat and oil for buccaniers, whalers and merchantmen, who captured them and stowed them below deck where they lived for maybe a year without food or water," Mr. Bacon said. "This was a real boon to whalers, who went to sea for at least two years and often three or four years at a time."

There were once as many as 15 different varieties of Galapagos tortoises, all of which probably evolved from one colony that migrated from the South American mainland hundreds of thousands of years ago.

"Now, four races are almost certainly extinct or virtually so," Mr. Bacon pointed out. "All but perhaps three races have been reduced from tens of thousands to less than a thousand individuals each."

Mr. Bacon said that, left to their own devices, most of the last 11 surviving races of native Galapagos tortoises are probably doomed. The males stick to a defined territory and move so slowly — only about 1,000 feet an hour — that they may never find a mate on islands where only a few females remain. And even those that breed successfully stand little chance against predators and competing animals. The slow-growing tortoises reach 150 pounds by age 15 and up to 500 pounds as adults.

Gold Plunges To \$705

By Stuart Auerbach

LONDON, Jan. 22 (IHT) — The price of gold plunged \$13.50 an ounce today to \$705 an ounce. The dollar firmed on the foreign exchange market but dealers said the move was unrelated to bullion's decline.

Meanwhile, uncertainty grew in the silver market following actions by U.S. futures exchanges limiting trading to liquidation only. Spot silver prices were sharply lower, near the end of European trading.

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Pro-Soviet Demonstrations Reported in Baluchistan

Pakistan Seeks Billions in U.S. Aid to Defend Border

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Jan. 22 (WP) — Pakistan is seeking "several billion dollars" in U.S. military aid to build up its defenses along its western border with Afghanistan, a senior Pakistani official said today.

In the latest high-level statement on the issue, the official, who did not want to be identified, repeated Pakistan's demand for a new security treaty with the United States to face the perceived threat from last month's Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Meanwhile, Western diplomatic sources reported that Pakistan had sent troops to its southwestern province of Baluchistan to deal with pro-Soviet demonstrations in the provincial capital, Quetta, and other Baluchi towns. The sources said the demonstrations had taken place in the last couple of weeks.

It was the first indication that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan may be stirring up leftist Baluchi separatists seeking to create a "greater Baluchistan" in that tribal region straddling the Iranian-Pakistani border along the Arabian Sea and the Gulf of Oman. Baluchi tribesmen in the Pakistani portion fought a four-year guerrilla war against the central government here until a truce was reached in November 1977.

Pakistani leaders fear that the Soviet Union now may support renewed separatist activity by Marxist Baluchi leaders, some of whom reportedly are based in Afghanistan south of Kandahar.

Agba Shahi, foreign affairs adviser to President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, said today, "The development of closer relations with the Soviet Union cannot be resumed as long as the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan continues."

The statement also criticized newly elected Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi a week before the scheduled visit to Pakistan of her foreign minister.

"Mrs. Gandhi's statements in regard to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the prospects of Pakistan receiving military and economic assistance have been negative and far from reassuring," Agba Shahi's statement said. Mrs. Gandhi has refused to denounce the Soviet intervention, but has condemned U.S. proposals to aid Pakistan militarily.

Agba Shahi's statement avoided scornful characterizations of the \$400-million U.S. aid proposal, which Gen. Zia has called "petitions." The statement noted that "the assistance must be commensurate with the size of the threat" that it said was developing on Pakistan's western frontier.

Agba Shahi later told reporters that China had agreed to continue military aid to Pakistan, but that "Chinese ability to supply arms to Pakistan is limited."

In Washington, the Los Angeles Times quoted U.S. officials as saying that Gen. Zia was satisfied with the proposed U.S. contribution within the context of a cooperative aid program including money from Western Europe, China and, most important to Gen. Zia's fundamentalist regime, other Islamic states.

But the Pakistani president was reported to be concerned that too much publicity about the U.S. aid would hurt his chances of getting larger amounts from the Arab oil states, and for this reason, the Carter administration was said to have delayed formal announcement of the program until after the conference of Islamic nations which is to begin Saturday in Islamabad.

After insisting that Pakistan would need "several billion dollars" to build up its western defenses, the senior official added, "We don't say the United States should here and now give the whole amount. But as a beginning, what they have offered is far too little."

He said Pakistan wants a "long-term treaty with the United States" giving firm defense commitments. The official said Pakistan "is now in the process of asking all the vital questions" to see if Washington is prepared to sign one.

So far the Carter administration has asserted that a 1959 security agreement with Pakistan is adequate. The senior Pakistani official charged that Washington had not lived up to its obligations under that agreement in the past and "reserves the right to interpret the treaty any way it wants."

Leaders in Kabul Trying To Discredit Rebel Chiefs

From Agency Despatches

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 22 — The Soviet-backed government in Kabul has begun a campaign to weaken the insurgent movement and maintain the sp8 in its ranks, according to radio reports.

The Kabul radio, in a broadcast monitored in Pakistan last night, said that Hafizullah Amin, who ousted as president, had negotiated an alliance with Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, an insurgent leader, to form a government before his overthrow in a Soviet-backed coup on Dec. 27.

The radio said that Mr. Hekmatyar, leader of one of the biggest rebel groups in Peshawar, a faction of the Islamic fundamentalist organization Hezbe Islami Afghanistan, had agreed to be Mr. Amin's premier and to eliminate two other major insurgent leaders, Sayed Ahmed Ghalani and Sibgatullah Mujahiddi.

Family Arrested

Mr. Hekmatyar today denied the report and described it as unbelievable and an attempt to confuse the Afghan people.

His aides said that all his family had been arrested when Mr. Amin was premier under Kabul's first Soviet-backed government.

Robert Neumann, a U.S. Defense

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Joseph Kennedy, Sen. Edward Kennedy's nephew, after the senator was beaten in the Iowa caucus test by President Carter.

Carter Gains Clear Victory Over Kennedy in Iowa Test

(Continued from Page 1)

whom the elected delegates preferred, but, instead, conducted a straw poll of all in attendance at the caucuses, in the Iowa equivalent of a nonbinding "beauty contest" primary like the one used in New Hampshire until this year.

But each side hoped that the impact of headlines and television pronouncements of their candidate's "winning" would be a major prize, with side benefits of increases in campaign contributions, volunteers, poll standings and general campaign morale.

Mr. Carter, who established himself as a serious contender in 1976 Democratic race by defeating all other candidates in Iowa with 29 percent of the precinct delegates, had hoped to profit from a large Democratic turnout.

Mr. Reagan, well-known and popular among Iowa Republicans for years, had similar hopes with his party's caucuses. In 1976, he was about even with President Gerald Ford in the Iowa contest.

At a late news conference in Washington, Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, said the Iowa results showed that the people of the state rejected the arguments of critics who have said, "All the problems in the world are Jimmy Carter's fault."

Asked if the president would now campaign, he said that Mr. Carter's decisions would be dictated by international circumstances.

For Mr. Reagan, it was the first test of a campaign strategy that has been largely above the battle, with limited personal exposure. The approach was designed to make him the out-of-office-party's equivalent of an incumbent and to leave ideological lines blurred as an asset for the general election if he is nominated.

For Mr. Bush and for the other Republicans, it was the first of a

fairly limited series of chances to establish Mr. Reagan's vulnerability. Mr. Bush used the Carter approach, appearing in Iowa early and often and working constantly to build a field organization capable of getting out all possible supporters.

Sen. Baker and Mr. Connally each put less of their resources into organization, but they tried to make up for it with heavy television campaigns. Sen. Baker's, in particular, attracted attention as he debated Iranian student and had his adversities conclude with the message: "The hostages in Iran can't vote, but we can."

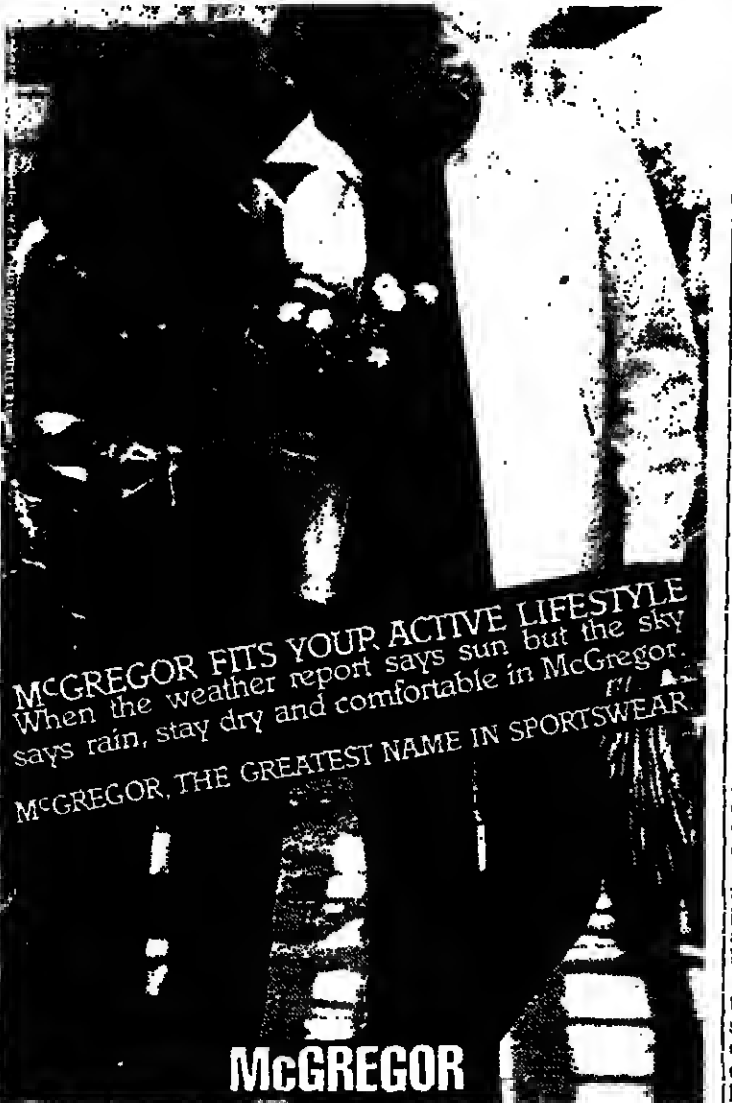
For the Democrats, the tests were simpler. It was a head-to-head battle between two powerful candidates, with Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California on the sidelines, urging his small group of backers to go uncommitted.

Each of the two active campaigns argued the other had the most to lose, but each was prepared to slug it out later in other states, whatever last night's results. For neither of them, and indeed for all but possibly the weakest Republicans, a defeat was viewed as potentially painful but not fatal to presidential ambitions.

Convicted Spy Flees U.S. Jail

LOMPOC, Calif., Jan. 22 (AP) — Christopher Boyce, one of two Californians convicted in 1977 of defying the espionage laws of the United States, has escaped from a U.S. prison in Lompoc, a prison spokesman said today.

The spokesman said escape gear, including cutters and a makeshift ladder, were found at the rear fence of the minimum security prison 150 miles northwest of Los Angeles.



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Isolation Is Seen Having Effects On Guards of Tehran Hostages

The following dispatch was transmitted from Zurich after the expulsion of U.S. journalists from Iran.

By Christopher S. Wren

TEHRAN (NYT) — The militants occupying the U.S. Embassy here have begun suffering from a sense of isolation akin to what they have inflicted on their 50 American prisoners, according to foreign and Iranian sources who have followed the 11-week-old siege closely.

The militants call themselves "The Students Following the Path of the Imam," a reverential Shiite name accorded the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. But several recent incidents have left the militants less confident of his support and suspicious that the government, including the ruling Revolutionary Council, might make a compromise behind their backs.

The concern is serious enough that the tightly disciplined militants, who are thought to number from 50 to 100, are no longer allowed by their leaders to leave the embassy compound for fear of being contaminated by moderating outside influences, according to one of their number. It is not known whether there have been any defections.

Until several weeks ago, they sometimes took turns leaving to change clothes, drop in on classes or attend to personal matters. Now the only people who come and go are those youths who perform auxiliary duties such as watching the front gate.

'A Kind of Cult'

"The students are reinforcing their own isolation and perhaps becoming more radical," said a devout Moslem official who visited with some of them not long ago. He referred to them not as Muslims, as they are, but as Islamic extremists, "a kind of cult."

"The isolation could be dangerous if they turn violent or if they become suicidal and decide to defy the imam and face the consequences," said the official, who declined to be identified because of his past associations with the group.

He said he did not believe that this sense of alienation put the hostages in any immediate risk. "There is a sympathy between captors and captives because both are feeling the effects of isolation," the source said.

A fanaticism being generated through daily prayer sessions and ideological pep talks may be making it harder to negotiate the hostages' release, although the militants do not seem to know what to do next. The new climate may also be putting more pressure on the hostages than either government officials or the militants themselves are willing to concede.

Such sketchy reports remain the only way to assess the mood within the guarded and locked embassy compound. The major disappointment for the expelled U.S. journalists has been that they have learned so little about the 50 foreign Americans that they are leaving behind.

Their sum of knowledge has not increased much since the earlier release of 13 black and women hostages nearly two months ago on Nov. 19 and 20.

What have become clearer are the nuances of a power struggle that has developed between the militants, who have functioned as a law unto themselves with Ayatollah Khomeini's blessing, and government officials such as Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh or the Revolutionary Council's secretary, Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti, who have been trying to impose more order on the chaotic situation.

So little is known about the hostages themselves that Mr. Ghotbzadeh conceded at a news conference several weeks ago that the Foreign Ministry was still trying to find out how many Americans the militants were holding. Both Mr. Ghotbzadeh and the militants speak roughly in terms of 50, although the militants insist that security reasons prevent their being more specific.

Three American clergymen who held Christmas services for the hostages counted only 43, prompting concern about what had happened to the others. However, the clergymen said the militants later announced that six of the hostages did not want to meet with them.

Senior Western diplomats here discount rumors that some hostages

have been moved out of the compound, because this would mean, for the militants, yielding power to outsiders. "The hostages are all that the occupiers have to justify themselves," a Western diplomat said.

Two spokesmen for the militants, in a two-hour interview with this reporter several weeks ago inside the compound, insisted that the hostages were in good health and enjoyed daily showers, outdoor exercise and U.S.-style food. However, the spokesmen eventually conceded that the hostages' hands were still bound 18 inches apart with soft cloth. No hostages have ever been seen exercising in the embassy compound except in snapshots furnished by the militants.

When the militants clambered over the walls and seized the embassy and its staff, they envisioned an occupation lasting only a few days. However, the domestic and foreign reaction to their assault and the tacit approval of Ayatollah Khomeini "gave them the courage to go the next step and stay on," as one senior Asian diplomat put it.

With unaccustomed power and an audience of several hundred Western journalists, the militants began releasing formal communiqués at the rate of more than one a day. They announced "revelations" of pilfered embassy documents that probably said more about their political naivete than about spying in the U.S. Embassy. Initially, they enjoyed blanket publicity from the national radio and television, which Mr. Ghotbzadeh headed before becoming foreign minister.

The first indication that this prestige was slipping came last month when two militants publicly apologized for trying to smear former Premier Mehdi Bazargan by linking his Islamic Liberation Movement to the United States through the embassy files. In the last few weeks, they have been given no more interviews on state television.

The militants also discovered that Mr. Ghotbzadeh was a tougher negotiator than his academic-appearing predecessor, Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. At first, they assailed Mr. Ghotbzadeh for acting too conciliatory and for talking too much.

Then nearly three weeks ago, the militants tried to humiliate Mr. Ghotbzadeh by demanding that he surrender Bruce Laingen, the U.S. charge d'affaires, who has been living in protective custody with two fellow diplomats inside the Foreign Ministry.

Mr. Ghotbzadeh called their bluff by sending a letter to Ayatollah Khomeini noting that the Revolutionary Council had approved the diplomatic sanctuary and asking him to rule on Mr. Laingen's fate. Ayatollah Khomeini's silence has been interpreted as an endorsement of the status quo and a rebuff to the militants, who are believed worried that Mr. Ghotbzadeh can use this triumph to rally moderates in the Revolutionary Council.

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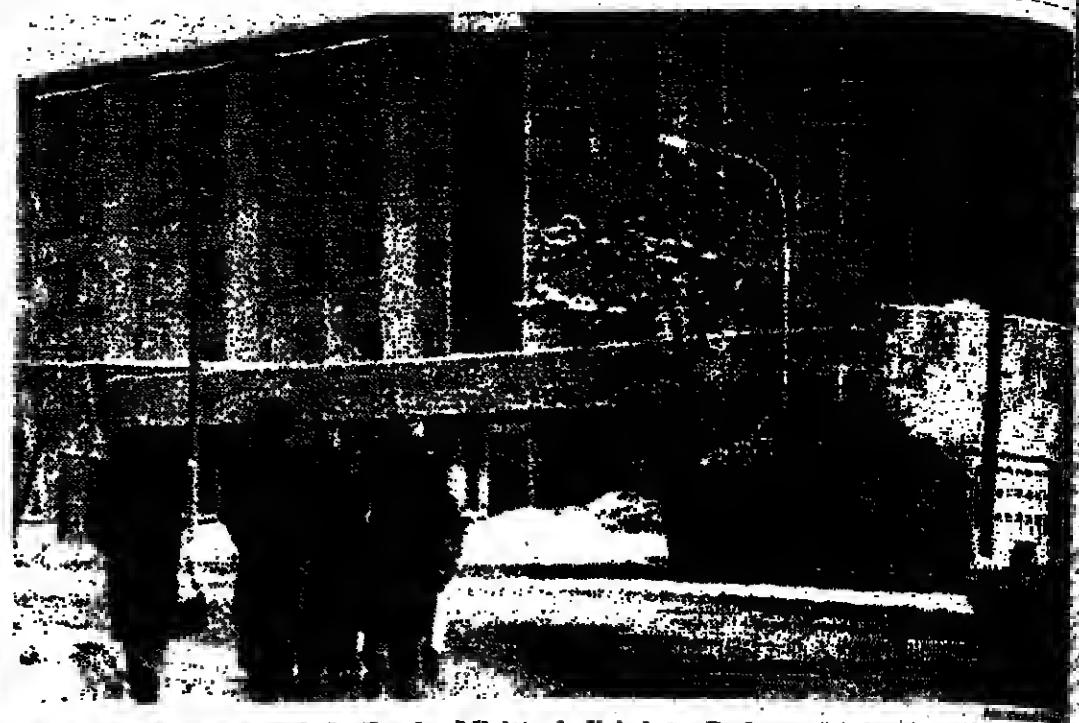
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Soviet employees approach the Foreign Ministry in Kabul as a Soviet armored car patrols the area.

For Olympic Participation

Carter Firm on Soviet Pullout Deadline

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (UPI)

— The State Department today reaffirmed the Feb. 20 deadline for deciding on U.S. participation in the Moscow Olympics and rejected any extension of that deadline.

"The Feb. 20 deadline stands," said Hoddington Carter 3d, the State Department spokesman. "The United States is not considering postponing the deadline."

The remarks came in response to a story by The Washington Post that quoted a White House official as leaving open the possibility that the deadline — set by President Carter on Sunday — could be extended if the Russians removed their troops between Feb. 20 and the early summer deadline for filing Olympic entries.

"The official was off base," Hoddington Carter said, "and I am authorized to say that for the White House, as well as the State Department, Feb. 20th is the deadline. Period. What happens on that day is that on Feb. 20 we cease to participate in the Olympics in Moscow."

President Carter said Sunday that he would call for a U.S. boycott of the Moscow Summer Games if the Soviet Union has not withdrawn its troops from Afghanistan by Feb. 20. There are some 85,000 Soviet combat troops in Afghanistan.

Blanket Welcome

Told that the final decision on boycotting the Moscow Games may not be up to the U.S. Government, Hoddington Carter said: "The function of leadership is going to have to be the operative one here. We will make it very, very strongly public that we do not believe that the Games ought to go forward in Moscow, assuming that troops from the Soviet Union are still occupying Afghanistan."

He also issued what he called "a blanket statement of welcome" to all those governments who have privately and publicly indicated that they would join a boycott of the Olympics if they are held in the Soviet capital.

"We welcome the reaction we have received privately from a number of countries indicating that it is understood that we have a joint obligation in the face of the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan and that part of that obligation is not to continue to do business-as-usual in the Olympics and elsewhere," Hoddington Carter said.

"We will welcome, and do welcome, each public expression not of opinion but of action when it comes to a decision either to seek the movement of the Games from Mos-

cow, postponement or withdrawal by individual nations' athletes. "You can take that as a blanket expression of welcome at the recognition that those governments will be showing off what we face collectively [but] I am not going to go down a country-by-country list with you."

Without identifying the country, Hoddington Carter said that so far only one "authoritative official" of a friendly government had made it clear that there would be no boycott of the Summer Games. He was assumed to be referring to France.

Thatcher Offers U.K. Sites

LONDON, Jan. 22 (UPI) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher today offered Britain as an alternative site for some of the events scheduled for the Moscow Olympics.

Mrs. Thatcher told the House of

Commons that she was writing the British Olympic Association to urge the International Olympic Committee to switch the Summer Olympics from Moscow.

However, it was not immediately evident whether the government aimed the cost of such a move could easily exceed \$100 million.

Mrs. Thatcher still has received much encouragement from other European allies, according to government sources, but noted that Australia and New Zealand were seeking a change of venue for summer games.

France, meanwhile, officially accepted today the Soviet invitation to compete in the Moscow Olympics.

The French committee also reaffirmed its support for the International Olympic Committee's position that politics should not interfere with sports.

Soviet Dissident Sakharov Arrested and Put on Plane

(Continued from Page 1)

because of a military aviation plant located there, he will have little contact with dissidents and none at all with foreigners, who may not visit the city.

"Andrei Sakharov has been conducting subversive activities against the Soviet state for a number of years," said the Tass report, which disclosed nothing about his arrest or expulsion from Moscow.

He was repeatedly warned by representatives of appropriate state bodies, public organizations and prominent Soviet scientists about the impermissibility of such activities.

"Ignoring these warnings," Tass went on, "Sakharov lately embarked on the road of open calls to reactionary circles of imperialist states to interfere in the U.S.S.R.'s internal affairs."

Subversion in the Soviet Union is a crime punishable by death. Yet, as his appeals to human conscience abroad against political and physical repression in his homeland grew more frequent, he was repeatedly warned.

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مكذبات الحول

Commentary

Olympic Unit in 'No-Win' Position

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (NYT) — The Olympic Committee, once for doing too little in the U.S. amateur sports interlocking itself being squeezed by athletes and sports officials over U.S. action in the Moscow Olympics.

and Oxford scholar. "If they say they don't want to go, they won't go."

The pressure of trying to find a solution to a complex set of problems has created a confusing pattern for the U.S. Olympic Committee, an organization of committees, unaccustomed to making quick decisions and even more unsophisticated in relations with the media.

Last Friday, after meeting with members of President Carter's staff in Washington, leaders of the committee announced that they would poll American athletes for their views on participation in the Moscow Games or a boycott. But by Sunday, following a hastily arranged telephone conference of the organization's administrative committee, the suggestion for a wide poll of athletes was turned down.

The athletes' views, often ignored in the past, now will be heard through a formal telephone survey to be made this week among representatives of the 47-member Athletes' Advisory Council. The results will be presented at the U.S. committee's executive board meeting Saturday and Sunday in Colorado Springs. The council members, who include athletes from each of the

Olympic sports categories, will be polled on the following question:

"If the IOC refuses to move the Games to an alternative site or multiple sites, or postpones or amends the Games, and if the Soviets do not withdraw from Afghanistan within a month, would you support the sending of a U.S. team to the Moscow Olympics?"

The immediate plans of the committee are to explore, present and discuss options with the international committee at that group's formal meetings Feb. 10-12 in Lake Placid, N.Y.

Fearing rejection of the steps proposed by Mr. Carter concerning the Olympics, the U.S. committee then will consider other contingencies, some of which will be discussed during closed sessions this weekend. These include a timetable aimed at presenting a unified national front among athletes, sports officials and the Carter administration, if and when a decision is made not to participate in the Moscow Olympics.

Privately, leaders of the committee hope that the strong stance taken by Mr. Carter on Sunday will persuade Soviet officials to withdraw their troops from Afghanistan, or pull back significant numbers within 30 days.

In the absence of any such moves by the Soviet Union, the committee is prepared to give Mr. Carter the option, probably after the Winter Olympics are concluded in late February, to announce that "in the best interest of the nation," the United States will not accept the formal invitation to compete in Moscow that will be tendered later this month by the Soviet Union's Olympic organizing committee.

Psychological Strain

The psychological strain for the committee could not come at a more difficult time. Its budget for the Moscow competition is a record \$43 million. The committee has taken in \$32 million and has commissioned a report on whether the current crisis has affected fund-raising. The committee also has a financial partnership with Los Angeles for the 1984 Olympics, which could suffer as a result of any U.S. boycott of Moscow.

There is no doubt that the U.S. committee's influence will be of limited effectiveness within the international committee, a stiff, self-perpetuating body, whose membership includes lords, counts, generals, industrialists and no women other than the general secretary, Monique Berlioz. The international committee has grown increasingly sensitive over the unfavorable publicity that has surrounded the Olympics, particularly in the aftermath of the attacks on Israeli team members in Munich in 1972 and the 1976 boycott by African nations of the Montreal Games.

"We cannot be held up as a catalyst as being the cause for doing away with the Olympic movement and providing the Soviets with another propaganda base," Don Miller, the U.S. committee's executive director, said yesterday. Eight years ago, Art Lentz, Mr. Miller's predecessor, likened the international committee to the "little old lady who lived in a shoe," burdened by its numerous committees. The other day, another board member said the U.S. Olympic Committee was "teetering like Humpty-Dumpty."

OPEC, West to Continue Financing of Farm Fund

By Iain Guest

ROME (IHT) — Meeting here this month amid growing fears of another world food crisis and uncertainty about the effects of the U.S. embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union, delegates from OPEC and Western nations have agreed to continue jointly financing efforts to boost agricultural production in the Third World through the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

The fund was first proposed at the 1974 Rome Food Conference, and established three years later with capital of \$1.09 billion. In what was hailed as an imaginative example of cooperation, OPEC agreed to put up 43.5 percent of the money, and the West the remaining 56.5 percent.

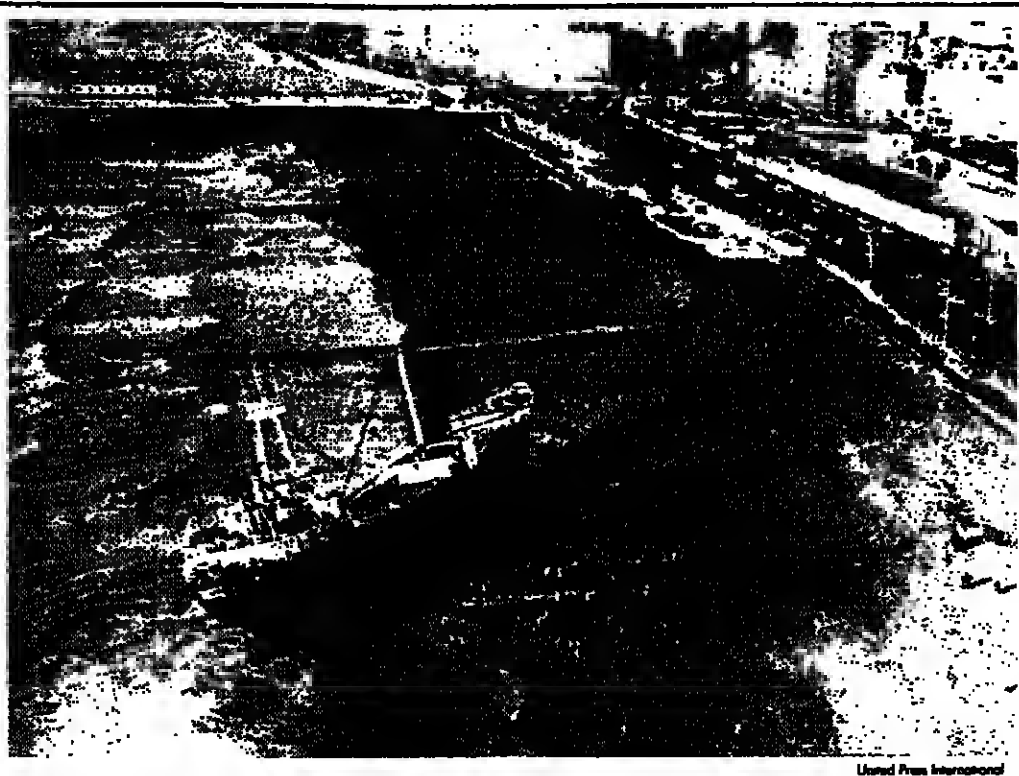
The third annual meeting of the fund's General Council, which concluded here Friday, has seen a struggle over these proportions. Western countries are pressing the oil producers to share costs fifty-fifty. But there has been no disagreement that the fund should be replenished once its initial capital has run out in mid-1981. Exact amounts have still to be agreed upon, but proposals for the 1981-1983 budget have ranged from \$1.4 billion (\$1 billion at 1974 prices) to the \$2 billion proposed by the secretariat of the fund.

The meeting has also seen China join the fund in an apparent effort to seek funds for agricultural technology.

Double-Headed Crisis

The objectives of the fund, like its joint financing, mark it out from other organizations in the United Nations. Its mandate is to assist the rural population within the least developed countries, where, according to UN estimates, 500 million people are severely malnourished.

Officials here at the agricultural development fund are alarmed by what one terms a double-headed food crisis. At one level they see many similarities with the crisis of 1973/4, primarily because the 3 percent increase in food production through 1979 in developing countries has fallen behind the 3.5 percent increase in demand. Last year, the least developed countries im-



UNSCCHEDULED STOP — The 3,500-ton Greek freighter Athina-B sits quietly on Brighton beach in England, where it was blown by gale force winds. Extra police had to be called out to cope with sightseers who caused traffic jams . . . and to protect the helpless vessel.

Italian Premier Visits U.S.

Cossiga Has Risen From Political Grave

By Dennis Redmont

ROME, Jan. 22 (AP) — Less than two years ago, after the Red Brigades dumped the bullet-riddled body of former Premier Aldo Moro in the heart of Rome, Francesco Cossiga hurried out that he was "politically dead."

His career as "sultan" of Sardinian politics and his rise to head the Interior Ministry had been marred by failure to trace Mr. Moro's kidnappers despite the largest deployment of troops and police in Italy's postwar history.

But tomorrow, Premier Cossiga arrives in the United States as leader of the European Economic Community, fresh from a series of telephone talks with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

The first Western chief of government to meet President Carter since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Mr. Cossiga is expected to bring a message from the EEC about the crisis. He is president of the EEC's Council of Ministers, a post rotated among the community's heads of state on a six-month basis.

The 51-year-old Mr. Cossiga has completed a remarkable comeback in Italian politics precisely because he was considered politically dead.

His minority government was formed last August when his Christian Democrats brought in the small Social Democrat party and the Conservative Liberals while securing the abstention of the Socialists.

Their reasoning was that Mr. Cossiga could not perpetuate himself as Italy's 38th postwar premier because his political career was shattered, and he could be brought down at any time.

Now, the Socialists have announced that they no longer will support him after February, and have urged the inclusion in a new "emergency" government of the Italian Communists, led by Enrico Berlinguer, a distant cousin of Mr. Cossiga.

The Christian Democrats have for the moment rejected this suggestion without offering a solution. In the meantime, Mr. Cossiga, a professor of constitutional law, is expected to remain at his post.

Mr. Berlinguer, who is six years older than Mr. Cossiga, had the same great-grandmother. In youth, both attended the same parish church — San Giuseppe in the Sardinian city of Sassari.

"I don't know who should feel more embarrassed, me or him," Mr. Cossiga once told a reporter. "I come from a highly politicized family. My grandmother was a Freemason and an exponent of the radical middle class. My father belonged to the Sardinian Action Party. My choice for the Christian Democrats was independent decision."

A Roman Catholic, and an expert on church-state relations in a country where the Christian Democrats have strong ties with the Vatican, Mr. Cossiga won the nickname of "Cardinal Cossiga" from former party secretary Flavio Orlandi. As he rose from minister without

portfolio in 1964 to interior minister in 1972, he won another nickname from leftists — who scrawled "Killer Cossiga" on the walls of Rome, Milan and other cities, protesting what they called repressive police measures against labor demonstrations and arbitrary arrests of suspected terrorists.

Mr. Moro himself contributed to Mr. Cossiga's rise, appointing him to a special commission investigating the scandal-riddled secret service, then as his constitutional adviser and finally as interior minister, a post he retained under Premier Giulio Andreotti.

Often sleeping at his office, munching on toast, Mr. Cossiga tried for 55 fruitless days to locate Mr. Moro's kidnappers while refusing all negotiations. When the statesman's body was found in the trunk of a car, he resigned.

"I gave my approval and contribution to this [hard] line, as was my duty," he said on stepping down. "I contributed to carry it out with conviction, loyalty and firmness, even if with an understandable tumult of human feelings."

He told friends, "I'm politically dead," and said he would seek a post of constitutional judge on Italy's high court.

He returned to his hobbies — reading spy thrillers, tracing the history of flags and his citizen's band radio (his "handle" is Andy Capp). Last summer, after three other candidates failed to form a government during the country's longest postwar crisis, Mr. Cossiga was appointed by President Sandro Pertini.

During his six months in office, he has wrestled in vain against the country's 20 percent inflation rate and directed a new effort to stem terrorism. Despite a wave of arrests, at least 30 persons were shot by urban guerrillas in 1979.



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Contact Was U.S. Citizen

Canada Expels 3 Russians For Spying Against U.S.

OTTAWA, Jan. 22 (AP) — The Canadian government has ordered the Soviet Embassy's military attaché, his deputy and a chauffeur out of the country for spying on the United States.

Foreign Secretary Flora McDonald said yesterday the Russians met secretly with a U.S. citizen in the Ottawa area for 16 months and paid him more than \$100,000 for information.

She said the American was not in the U.S. government or military service but was "in the kind of establishment that would have been used by government."

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police completed its investigation last week in cooperation with the FBI, Miss McDonald said, adding that the U.S. agency had been helped by the Russians' American informant.

No Arrest Planned

The informant was not identified, nor was it clear whether he had acted as a double agent from the beginning of his contacts with the Russians or changed sides when the espionage was discovered.

In Washington today, Justice Department spokesman Robert Smith said U.S. officials did not plan to arrest the American involved. He declined to give the reason.

Soviet Embassy spokesman Victor Mikheev denied the three Russians were spies and charged that their expulsion was in retaliation for the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Miss McDonald said there was no connection.

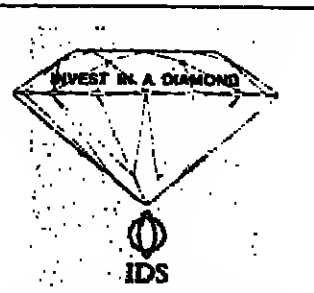
The foreign secretary said that although the Russians used Canada "as a base from which to conduct espionage operations against one of our allies," the Soviet government could send three replacements and keep the embassy staff at 64 persons.

The three officials were Navy Capt. Igor Bardov, the military attaché; his assistant, Col. Edward Alexanjan, and chauffeur V.I. Sokolov. They were the first alleged Soviet spies expelled in two years, since 13 were ordered out in February, 1978, for trying to recruit an RCMP official as a spy.

Meanwhile, a telephone caller last night threatened "dramatic action up to and including assassination."

Boat Sinks off Japan

TOKYO, Jan. 22 (UPI) — Rescuers have recovered the bodies of eight South Korean crewmen from a Panamanian log carrier which sank today in the Sea of Japan, the Maritime Safety Agency reported. A spokesman for the agency said that two crewmen had been rescued and 11 were listed as missing.



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News Analysis

Yugoslavia Would Resist If Kremlin Intervened

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (IHT) — Although the Soviet Union could overwhelm Yugoslavia's defenses if it felt a need to intervene there, the Yugoslavs could take to the mountains and fiercely resist pacification, Western military analysts say.

The analysts are looking at the situation more closely because of President Tito's circulatory ailment, which required amputation of his left leg. The analysts say geography and the presence of large Soviet and other Warsaw Pact ground forces and air units in Eastern Europe would offer the Russians an opportunity for swift and, initially, successful military intervention if they decided to take that course to a country that defected from the Soviet bloc in 1948.

Military analysts in the United States and at NATO headquarters in Brussels believe that the first objectives would be to occupy Belgrade, the capital, and overrun the large plain north of Belgrade and of the Sava River.

Problems would develop, the experts say, if a Soviet force ventured into the mountains south of a line between Zagreb, the Croatian capital, and Rijeka, on the Adriatic coast. Terrain and the toughness of the fighters would be the main factors in Yugoslav resistance.

The security of Yugoslavia is based on a concept of total national defense. The country has no military alliances. All its forces are stationed on its soil. The aim is to deter an invader and, if that should fail, to ensure resistance by "every citizen irrespective of sex, age, occupation," in the words of an officer.

Tactics would favor defensive actions by small units comparable to those that Marshal Tito's Partisans used in their struggle against German and Italian forces in World War II.

With the entire population involved, according to the plan, Yugoslav strategists envisage no front in the accepted sense. Units of the territorial defense forces would fight on in the occupied areas and, it is hoped, would force diversion of Soviet attack units to the defense of lines of supply.

The role of the regular army's armored forces would be to engage the invader's tanks in the open country north and northeast of the Sava, Danube and Morava rivers. The aim would be to win time for arming the irregular territorial forces and deploying them in the mountains.

The International Institute for Strategic Studies in London estimates the strength of the Yugoslav Army at 190,000 men, backed by 500,000 reservists. It includes eight infantry divisions, seven independent tank brigades, 12 independent infantry brigades, two mountain

brigades and an airborne battalion. Western officers who have watched the army on exercises praise its discipline, training and spirit.

Aging Tanks

The main weakness is equipment. The majority of the 1,500 medium tanks are old Soviet T-34s, T-54s and T-55s, plus some equally aging American M-47 Pattons. The army has some modern Soviet-supplied anti-tank weapons and eight batteries of Soviet-supplied anti-aircraft missiles. The Yugoslavs have no land-based surface-to-surface missiles.

The army is well-equipped with mortars because of their value to mountains. For the same reason it deploys a large number of mountain howitzers. However, much of its heavy artillery is obsolete, some of it dating from World War II.

The air force, with 330 or so combat planes, would probably be on the defensive from the outset of an invasion. The Soviet Union has 1,700 fighters and fighter-bombers in Eastern Europe and abundant reserves; in an invasion these would be supplemented by the Warsaw Pact air forces.

Yugoslav fighter-bombers, largely built at home, include the Kragujevac and the C-119, plus a few American F-84G Thunderjets. The interceptor force is built around 110 MiG-21Fs from the Soviet Union and some American F-86s.

A basic weakness of Yugoslavia's strategic position is its relative isolation from Western reinforcements or supplies that might be provided in a crisis. Movement overland from northern Italy would be difficult, and transport across the Adriatic Sea hazardous because of Soviet submarines.

Immobilizing NATO

Moreover, most experts believe that, in an intervention, the Russians would seek to immobilize NATO. One method would be to pressure on West Berlin. Another would be to stage extensive exercises along the frontier between West Germany and East Germany. In either case, the consensus is, NATO would not feel free to move a man, a tank or a plane to assist the Yugoslavs.

Because of the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan and its deployment of naval and air forces in Southern Yemen and the Indian Ocean, intervention in Yugoslavia would stretch even the abundant Soviet conventional military forces.

But Soviet strength is favored by two developments. One is that its air transport force of approximately 1,200 planes has been near full mobilization to support the drive into Afghanistan, initially carried out by airborne forces. The other arises from an extensive military exercise under way in East Germany, the final phase of which is expected to take place soon to the East German regions of Saxony and Thuringia.

Soviet resources to Eastern Europe are formidable. In addition to the 20 Soviet divisions, 10 of them armored, in East Germany, there are two armored divisions in Poland, two armored and two motorized rifle divisions in Hungary, and two armored and three motorized rifle divisions in Czechoslovakia. All are at war strength.

Civil Servants

Strike in Spain

MADRID, Jan. 22 (AP) — While about 300,000 civil servants went on strike throughout Spain today and a number of merchant ships remained idle for the second day, 38,000 auto workers returned to their jobs in Barcelona after a 12-day strike.

All the strikes, backed by Spain's three largest labor unions, were for more pay. The civil servants started a four-day strike to demand a 16.5 percent increase in salaries.

The workers of the automaking firm SEAT in Barcelona returned to work hoping to narrow the gap separating their demand for a 16.5 percent raise and the management's offer of a 10.7 percent increase.



The bullfight at Sincelejo, Colombia, collapses in heavy rain. At least 222 persons were killed.

Death Toll in Colombia Arena Collapse Reaches 222

SINCELEJO, Colombia, Jan. 22 (AP) — The death toll to the collapse of wooden bleachers at a bullfight festival has risen to 222 as dozens of hospitalized victims died of their injuries, state police reported.

More than 500 persons were injured in the accident on Sunday, and police said that nearly 200 remain in serious condition. A festival

official blamed the collapse on overcrowding and rain.

"Such overcrowding of the stands had never been seen," said Hector Tamara, president of the annual festival at Colombia's largest bullfight arena. Mr. Tamara said that eight of the stands collapsed.

The municipal government appointed an investigating team of

engineers and architects to determine the cause of the tragedy. The bleachers, an upward extension of the grandstand, were supported by long beams sunk into the ground. Officials said the beams gave way under the weight of the crowd.

An estimated 40,000 fans had packed the ring for the festival. Witnesses said that the stands be-

gan to fall backwards when the people rushed toward the rear to seek shelter from the rain.

"In 30 seconds the stands crashed down like a castle of cards. . . . Some bodies were almost buried by the boards, others were completely buried by the ruins and some people were trampled in the human stampede," a newsman said.

Justices Reject 2 Challenges

U.S. High Court Supports Military Curb on Petitions

By Linda Greenhouse

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (NYT) — The Supreme Court has upheld military regulations that require members of the armed services to get permission of their commanding officers before collecting signatures on petitions of complaint to civilian authorities.

In two separate cases, the justices, split 5 to 3, in rejecting constitutional and statutory challenges to Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps limitations on petitioning. The Army has similar regulations that

were not involved in the decisions yesterday.

The cases, Brown v. Glines and Secretary of the Navy v. Huff, reached the high court on appeals by the federal government after the regulations were struck down by federal appeals courts in Washington and California.

Rights and Duty

"The military is, by necessity, a specialized society separate from civilian society," Justice Lewis Powell wrote for the majority in the Glines case, which concerned the Air Force

regulation. The rule requires approval of the base commander before any unofficial written material can be circulated or posted on the base. Approval can be withheld only if the commander decides that the material poses a "clear danger to the loyalty, discipline or moral of members of the Armed Forces" or that "material interference with the accomplishment of a military mission would result" from distribution.

"While members of the military services are entitled to the protections of the First Amendment," Justice Powell wrote, "the rights of military men must yield somewhat to meet certain overriding demands of discipline and duty."

In one of the three dissenting opinions in the Glines case, Justice William Brennan denied the majority opinion as "a series of platitudes" and said the majority "unnecessarily trammels important First Amendment rights by uncritically accepting the dubious proposition that military security requires — or is furthered by — the discretionary suppression of a classic form of peaceful group expression."

The Glines opinion was the only one to reach the First Amendment issue. The question in the Huff case, concerning the Navy and Marine Corps regulations, was whether the requirement that personnel on an overseas base get the commanding officer's approval before circulating petitions addressed to members of Congress violated a federal law that forbids restrictions on communications from a member of the armed forces to a member of Congress.

In an unsigned opinion, five justices held that the regulation did not conflict with the federal law because the law was designed to protect only individual communications and not the circulation of petitions.

Justice Potter Stewart, joined by Justice Brennan, disputed this interpretation of the law. "As the court necessarily acknowledges," the dissenting opinion said, "a letter bearing one signature is a 'communication' protected by the federal law. 'Nothing in logic would suggest that such a letter forfeits the statute's protection simply by acquiring additional signatures.'"

Grooming Standards

The Glines case began as a suit by a captain in the Air Force Reserve who was removed from active duty for the unauthorized circulation of a petition to the secretary of Defense complaining about Air Force grooming standards.

In the majority opinion, Justice Powell said the Air Force regulation restricts free speech "no more than is reasonably necessary to protect the substantial governmental interest." He noted that commanders were specifically prohibited from suppressing materials "that merely criticize the government or its policies."

"Because the right to command and the duty to obey ordinarily must go unquestioned," Justice Powell said, "this court long ago recognized that the military must possess substantial discretion over its internal discipline."

The Huff case was brought as a class-action lawsuit by two Marines, stationed in Japan, who were charged with circulating a petition to a member of Congress objecting to U.S. support for the government of South Korea. The two men had not requested their commander's approval.

Longest Tunnel in China

PEKING, Jan. 22 (Reuters) — China's longest road tunnel, linking the central provinces of Henan and Shaanxi, has been built through the Taihang mountains, the Chinese news agency said today. It said that the "Victory Tunnel" was 5,709 feet long, 23 feet wide and 18 feet high.

Soviet Scientists Hope to Create Test-Tube Prehistoric Mammoth

MOSCOW, Jan. 22 (AP) — Soviet scientists hope to create soon, through the test-tube and for study only, a live 12-foot-tall mammoth of the type that became extinct thousands of years ago.

Soviet scientists say they have begun a program to create the prehistoric mammoth using preserved cells from original creatures to conceive a similar animal in the laboratory.

"Under the right conditions to 18 to 20 months the world could see its first artificial baby mammoth," said Viktor Mikhelson, a Leningrad scientist.

The plan is to mate a preserved cell from a male mammoth and one from a modern female elephant to the laboratory and implant the result in the elephant, Dr. Mikhelson said. There is no indication whether a preserved sperm or an egg cell might be required for such a project, rather than just a live cell from a mammoth.

The best-known preserved mammoth discovered so far by the Russians is a baby mammoth, 40,000 years old, found frozen in permafrost in Siberia in 1977. It was so young at the time of its death that scientists found tusks just about to break through the skin.

The test-tube mammoth, scientists say, will be a difficult project. They plan to use techniques similar to those that created "test-tube babies," benefiting from the almost perfect condition of prehistoric animal tissue preserved for centuries in the frozen Soviet Far East.

"The problem is that so far, we haven't found a satisfactory live mammoth cell to start from," Dr. Mikhelson said. But as he noted in an interview this month in the Soviet newspaper, Trud, scientists believe cells already uncovered by archaeologists might have been useable for such a project if they had not been put into strong formaldehyde preservative solutions by their discoverers.

For Municipal Officials

Israel Cancels April Vote Due in West Bank, Gaza

By David K. Shipler

JERUSALEM, Jan. 22 (NYT) — The Israeli military government announced today that municipal elections in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank will not be held as scheduled in April, pending the outcome of negotiations on setting up a self-government council for Palestinians in the areas.

The negotiations, being conducted by Israel, Egypt and the United States, are supposed to come up with a formula for Palestinian self-administration by May 26, but there has been no significant progress so far. The cancellation means that present mayors and other municipal officials will remain in their jobs indefinitely.

A military spokesman said that the cancellation is intended to obviate duplicate elections, one after the other. If the talks succeed in defining the powers of an administrative council as prescribed by the Camp David agreements, then elections to that body will take place. If they fail, the spokesman said, the municipal elections might be rescheduled later in the spring or summer.

The decision was protested by Mayor Karim Khalaf of Ramallah, who said he believes the Israelis will try to combine the municipal voting, in which Palestinian leaders have participated, with the election of the administrative council, part of an autonomy plan that Palestinian leaders have rejected as a sham aimed at perpetuating Israeli occupation.

In an effort to avert an independent political entity, Israel has proposed an 11-member council with strictly limited jurisdiction over agriculture, health services, religious affairs, labor and welfare, commerce and industry, transportation and communications, justice administration and education.

Rejected by Egypt

Under the plan, Israeli authorities would retain control over defense, internal security, Israeli citizens and settlements, state lands, natural resources, energy, international communications and other matters to the areas captured from Jordan and Egypt in the 1967 war.

The proposal was rejected last week by Egypt, which suggested setting up a Palestinian legislature of from 80 to 100 seats. That idea was rejected by Israel as a distortion of the Camp David agreements, which speak of an administrative council. The Israelis stress the word "administrative" and refuse to consider granting the council legislative authority.

A key question in the talks is whether the final result will be attractive enough for Palestinians to participate by standing as candidates and voting in the elections. Much of this hinges on what the

Palestine Liberation Organization decides to do.

Some Israeli officials believe an experience will be similar to the municipal elections that the PLO in Jordan opposed when they were first held in the West Bank in March, 1972. By April, 1976, the PLO evidently saw some gains to be made by participation, and ran candidates. They did quite well, generally pushing out the more traditional and moderate leadership.

In the West Bank alone, there has 24 towns and cities, 577 villages and 205 posts in 1976. From mayor to city council member, Jordanian law provides for elections every four years. The Israeli decision to postpone the vote supersedes the Jordanian statute.

R. F. Goldman U.S. Conductor Educator, Dies

BALTIMORE, Jan. 22 (UPI) — Richard F. Goldman, 69, a composer, conductor and educator, a once served as director of the body Conservatory, died Sunday. It was reported today.

Mr. Goldman, born in New York in 1910, was the son of Edwin Goldman, founder of the Gold Band, which has held concerts since 1911 in New York Central Park. After his father's death in 1956, Mr. Goldman led the band, including one last summer.

Mr. Goldman became a conductor and composer, leading the Baltimore Symphony for eight years, directing Peabody from 1960 to 1977. He is credited with strengthening the conservatory system by serving as both director of the conservatory and its parent body, the body Institute. Mr. Goldman came president emeritus of the institute when he retired in 1977. Between 1947 and 1960, Goldman was on the faculty at Juillard School of Music in New York, serving as chairman of its department of literature and music of music for the last eight years.

Elvira de Hidalgo

MILAN, Jan. 22 (AP) — Soprano Elvira de Hidalgo, 47, sang to Milan's La Scala opera house, died at her home in Milan yesterday. She became a singing teacher after her return from the stage in the 1930s. The soprano Maria Callas was a her most noted pupils.

Doctors Report Tito Recovering From Operation

BELGRADE, Jan. 22 (Reuters) — President Tito's doctors said his condition remained good today and that he was gradually recovering from the amputation of his left leg on Sunday.

"The general condition of the health of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito is also good on the second postoperative day. President Tito is gradually recovering after the surgery," the doctors said in a bulletin. They gave no further details.

Officials said that all contingency arrangements had been made to ensure the smooth running of the state, whatever happens.

Yugoslavia is concerned at the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, fearing it might represent a precedent for Soviet interference in this country in the post-Tito era.

Yugoslavia's 270,000-man armed forces are in a state of vigilance, a low-level alert. Official sources said this was a display of readiness for all contingencies rather than a reflection of fears of military interference from abroad.

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France Rejects Pressure To Drop Curbs on Lamb

BRUSSELS, Jan. 22 (Reuters) — Agriculture ministers of the European Economic Community today failed to persuade France to lift restrictions on its imports of British lamb, and negotiations on new rules for lamb trading will now be deadlocked for months, EEC diplomats said.

Peter Walker, the British minister, said that France showed no goodwill in two days of talks. He accused the French of damaging the EEC on an increasing scale by refusing to comply with a four-month-old court ruling that the restrictions should be lifted.

Efforts to Confine

French Agriculture Minister Pierre Mabit said that France will open its borders to all lamb imports when the nine agree on a permanent system to protect the incomes of French sheep producers.

EEC Commissioner Fim Olav Gundelach said he intends to try to ensure that France respects the EEC's founding treaty, but he refused to say when he would go back to the European Court of Justice for a new interim ruling.

Community officials said the Commission is concerned that France would refuse to accept a new interim ruling, thus highlighting the EEC's inability to coerce a member state.

N.Y. Union Boss Given Jail Term

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (UPI) — Anthony Scott, the politically influential boss of the Brooklyn dockworkers union, was sentenced today to five years in prison and fined \$75,000 for accepting \$225,000 in payoffs from waterfront businessmen.

In imposing sentence, Judge Charles Stewart said he had listened to appeals for leniency, but added, "The evidence showed you abused your position of influence and power to the detriment of industry and labor on the waterfront." During the trial, New York Gov. Hugh Carey and former New York mayors John Lindsay and Robert Wagner all praised Scott's reputation as a labor leader.

The Kent County Council denied liability in the case of Ralph Gifford and said the retina of his right eye was burned because he was negligent in looking through one smoked-glass filter instead of two as directed. The amount of damages was undisclosed.

Briton Gets Damages In Eclipse Blinding

LONDON, Jan. 22 (AP) — Britain's High Court yesterday ordered Kent County to pay damages to a youth who was partially blinded when he looked at a 1976 eclipse of the sun with a filter provided by his geography teacher.

The Kent County Council denied liability in the case of Ralph Gifford and said the retina of his right eye was burned because he was negligent in looking through one smoked-glass filter instead of two as directed. The amount of damages was undisclosed.

France Rejects Pressure To Drop Curbs on Lamb

BRUSSELS, Jan. 22 (AP) — Zairian security officials today force an opponent of Pat Mobutu Sese Seko, Joseph, on a plane back to Kinshasa, apparent kidnapping attempt in the Belgian Congo, Amnesty International said yesterday.

It said that Mr. Nsule said himself free from seven soldiers who had taken him to an Air Zaire plane at the airport for five weeks while authorities considered his political asylum.

Police officials said that Nsule was back at the airport would neither confirm nor deny alleged kidnapping attempt at night.

Aime Beton, head of a Zairian group in Belgium, said the Nsule was not a political prisoner and was wanted in Zaire for alleged public funds.

Agence Zaire-Presse, the owned news agency, said that Nsule last year but his application was denied. He returned Dec. 14 and filed a second request for Amnesty International.

Thailand to Release U.K. Drug Trafficker

BANGKOK, Jan. 22 (UPI) — Thailand's King Bhumibol Rajakulabhorn granted clemency to a 26-year-old British heroin trafficking, palace officials said today. They said that the offender would be released within a week.

The officials said that the offender had been arrested at Bangkok's Don Mueang Airport March 19, 1977.

Films in Paris

Tavernier's 'Death Watch' a Persuasive Nightmare Fantasy

PARIS, Jan. 22 (IHT) — "La Mort en direct" (at the Colisée, the Hauteville and the Mayfair in English as "Death Watch") has been awarded the Prix Unifrance, voted by the foreign press as the best French film of the year. It deserves the accolade, its only possible rival being Losey's "Don Giovanni."

Although devised and guided by the estimable French metteur-en-scène Bertrand Tavernier, and produced under French auspices, it is in fact an international film made by a Gallic cineast. It was shot in English in Glasgow and its scenario is derived from an Anglo-Saxon novel, while its principal players are the Austrian Romy Schneider, the American Harvey Keitel and the Swede Max von Sydow.

Tavernier has brought a nightmare fantasy to the screen with an intensely personal artistry. The eerie fable he has selected is extravagant to the extreme, but he has managed its outlandish materials with a persuasive logic, a chilling reality and grim satire.

A television newshound has had a camera grafted to his brain, surgery at which even Harvey Keitel would have balked. His eyes photograph all he sees and conversations are somehow recorded.

He is assigned to spy on a young woman who has been told by her doctor that she is incurably ill. Her confrontation with her fate and her behavior under stress excite morbid public curiosity as her responses are relayed by the camera-eyed reporter to be telecast. She tries to flee the



Romy Schneider and Max von Sydow in "Death Watch."

limelight, but the demonic goon is in hot pursuit.

It would be unfair to reveal the outcome of this strange situation. You may, however, be assured that you will not be bored, for Tavernier retains a bomb-ticking sense of suspense to the last. It is, after all, a melodrama, a chase movie, but one of strong and binding spell. A more original hair-raiser has not held the screen in a long while.

Peter Yates' "Breaking Away" (at the Biarritz and the Odeon in English) is also highly recommended. It is fresh and funny, alive with playful zest. It pictures four boys on the threshold of manhood in a dull, Indiana town and its portrait of Hoosier adolescence has an authentic ring and has been done appealingly with naive humor and amusing observation.

One lad of a commonplace, mid-

die-class home pretends to be an Italian immigrant to alleviate his ennui. He serenades the girls of a college dormitory with songs from Caruso records and affects his adopted nationality until a setback. The ensemble — from the gathering at the old swimming hole to the bicycle race climax — hots of Booth Tarkington's Penrod and his chums as they might be in 1980. To all, a delightful, welcome surprise.

The mighty uproar that a segment of reviewers has raised in praise of "The Marriage of Maria Braun" (at the Odeon and the Biarritz in German) is a disservice to its director, Rainer Werner Fassbinder. He has done far better things — to both the film and play, "The Bitter Tears of Petra von Kant," for example. His latest opus resembles a collection of episodes from TV soap operas haphazardly assembled.

He has borrowed the Victorian melodrama favorite: the soldier, believed to have fallen in battle, returning to find the woman he married on leave unfaithful to his memory. In this case, it is a German officer who has been held a prisoner of the Russians and comes home to discover his wife, turned slut for provisions, in the arms of a black GI. The wife slays her lover, the husband pleads guilty of the murder and is condemned to a long term, while his mate continues her prosperous bustling against the day of her husband's release.

The incidents of the woman's scheming, though blunt and crude in their exposition, are an accept-

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Opera

Paris: Schoenberg and Bartok Paired

By David Stevens

S. Jan. 22 (IHT) — "Two" multiple stage works from the 20th-century masters — Schoenberg's "Erwartung" and Bartok's "Bluebeard's Castle" — have been brought together at the Salle in new productions that are unmitigated and problematic. Both are one-act operas, both roughly from the second decade of the century, have in common a content that is primarily dramatic and psychological rather than musical, and which is reflected powerfully in the music of the stage action. The result of both works tend to receive performances in concert than in theater, although both command them to be staged and to specific directions as to the audience should see.

The event, Bartok's only opera he best in this double bill, is because the stage director, Marc Camerle, and his design, Schoenroff, stuck fairly to the stage picture indicated by the libretto. There, indeed, the more-or-less gothic hall stairway rising to a small or, and to the right of the seven locked doors that the heard's secrets.

Two characters were real too. Duke Bluebeard (Erne) a reclusive, Strindbergian in a vaguely military uniform (Viorica Cornea) an inquisitive wife rather timidly curious one. The gave solid vocal performance and carried out Camerle's and meaningful movements.

Reinforces Symbolism

Images behind the doors a successful — the red of the chamber smacked of disorienting, the blood-red roses of the garden were a bit garish, and the vast domains appeared aged in rather than bathed and the lake of tears resembling tank with rising bubbles in the rippling figure in the p. But on the whole the reinforced the symbolism, on-like hall works as a metaphor for the soul, and by not in a specific meaning the entire endows the symbols with complexity.

But Schoenroff's "Erwartung," his expressionist drama of a woman making a search through a forest lower and finding his dead at the house of her rival. It unashamed trip of the subconscious stages of anxiety, frustration, jealousy and

But Schoenberg's forest is well as standing for the dark of the mind and the libretto for the single character's impossible detailed, with a new after every few text: "... in delirious springing up, turning trembling ... with ... and so on.

Abstracted

to directed "Erwartung" in a stage premiere more than ago in Lyons, with a director, and staged realistically, he and Schoenroff the multiple problems by on — a series of ramps full-proscenium opening from the floor, down which descended in a zigzag finding the corpse at the It was a clever way of ng erratic wandering, but it antiseptic to suggest a forthright and too ineptly lit to such atmosphere.

ne Sarroca, in the single Je her way through Schoenroff hut not yet dodecahedron of sound with admiration, and since this takes a degree of self-control it too much to expect that ayal would also have a demagogical abandon.

works were sung in French, involves a certain musical French does not have the true accents as German garland. But a surprising

amount of both texts came through, which is pure gain, and the music suffered little, which is a tribute to the translations of Max Deutsch ("Erwartung") and M.J. Calvo-corelli ("Bluebeard"). It was satisfying, too, to have the usually omitted spoken prologue to "Bluebeard."

The Paris Opera orchestra proved again that it can be perfectly at home in the 20th century. It played marvelously under Sylvain Cambréling, one of France's outstanding young conductors, giving Bartok's score a rich dramatic weight and Schoenberg's an almost gossamer delicacy.

Berlin: Komische Oper Triumphs With 'Lulu'

By Paul Moor

BERLIN, Jan. 22 (IHT) — The diehard opponents of dodecahedron introduced by Arnold Schoenberg in Vienna and propagated by his pupils Alben Berg and Anton Webern and their numerous subsequent disciples worldwide, usually save as their trump card the claim that such music finds no favor with the general public. It surely would have given them pause to hear the undiluted ovation that followed the Komische Oper's premiere of the recently completed version of "Lulu," which Berg left not quite finished when he died in 1935.

On the occasion of the world premiere in Paris last year of this version, completed by Friedrich Cerha, it was reported in these pages (IHT, Feb. 27) why this masterpiece had to languish in unfinished form so long. To recapitulate briefly, Berg's dear but at least slightly psychotic old widow claimed to remain in continual converse with her dead husband and she flummoxed all approaches, as long as she lived, with the unanswerable assertion that Alben said he didn't want "Lulu" finished.

Several years ago, the Komische Oper's director Joachim Herz produced a powerful version of the uncompleted "Lulu," patching together, in accord with the practice then prevalent, a third act out of fragmentary sections Berg himself had completed. Herz has now reassembled most of his forces, but instead of simply adding the new third act to his earlier production, he has started from scratch.

No question about it, the completed third act makes "Lulu" a work of much greater power and impact. That, combined with the customary extraordinarily high standards of production in this East Berlin house, results in what a leading West Berlin critic on the radio the morning after the premiere just-

ly hailed as "an overpowering operatic evening."

Joachim Willert conducts this satanically difficult and complicated score with remarkable assurance and mastery, and the house orchestra, honed to an extremely fine edge, rises impressively to the occasion. Reinhardt Zimmermann and Eleonore Kleiber have provided sets and costumes of the customary high quality one expects of them.

Theaterically, the opera comes vividly, vibrantly alive, thanks to the masterful hand and apparently unflagging imagination of Joachim Herz. Repeated encounters with "Lulu" make the steamy, feld sexuality of Frank Wedekind's original expressionist drama bolder and harder to believe. One begins to wonder, in fact, whether the passage of time will not make this libretto eventually as dated and preposterous one day as "Pelleas and Melisande" has become. This production, however, convinces.

Everyone in this remarkable cast deserves praise, and some — especially Ursula Reinhardt-Kiss, Suzanne Brenning, George Ionescu, John Moulson, Guenter Neumann — deserve bravos. All of them make their fiendishly difficult parts sound no more taxing than, say Carl Maria von Weber.

Reinhardt-Kiss, as Lulu, would have been mightily impressive had she worn nothing more alluring than a gunny sack. As it happens, she makes her first electrifying appearance, rising out of the floor on an elevator platform, topless. One has to look twice at the beginning to realize that flesh-colored lights do stand between her and total nudity. She does, in fact, sing much of the evening topless. Oddly enough, this monstrosity gradually becomes a bit too much of a good thing, evocative of the old adage that if you've seen two, you've seen 'em all.

Archaeology

China's Stolen Treasures

By Linda Mathews

XIAN, China (LAT) — China's efforts to excavate and restore relics of its long history are hampered because some of its greatest art treasures were stolen by Westerners before the 1949 Communist takeover, often with Chinese complicity.

A detailed index of Chinese antiquities in foreign hands is maintained by authorities in Peking, according to diplomats. There is growing speculation that the Chinese may soon launch a campaign, and perhaps resort to lawsuits, to recover treasures resting in U.S. and European museums.

If asked, tourist guides will identify the culprits who supposedly smuggled Chinese artifacts out of the country.

A recent visitor to the majestic Long Men Caves in Luoyang, where 100,000 Buddha statues have been carved into limestone caves and cliffs, asked why so many of the Buddhas in one cave had had their faces sheared off.

"Oh, the heads are in the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art," answered the guide.

Perhaps China's greatest art losses are the manuscripts and scrolls removed from another Buddhist shrine at the old desert oasis of Dunhuang in Gansu province.

The manuscripts, full of information about the "Silk Road," the busy trade route that linked China to the Roman Empire before the birth of Christ, have been likened in importance to the Dead Sea Scrolls. They were removed by Sir Aurel Stein, a British archaeologist, in 1906.

In China, the foreign antiquarians who spirited away such relics are now regarded as looters, though the Chinese sometimes tone down their bitterness for the sake of good diplomatic relations.

At the Shaanxi Provincial Museum here, a treasure trove of artifacts from Xian's temples and mausoleums, there used to be a sign condemning "an American imperialist" for stealing for the University of Pennsylvania two of the six magnificent bas-relief carvings that once guarded the tomb of a Han Dynasty emperor.

On a recent visit, however, there was no mention of the American's crimes and the sign was discreetly covered up.

What happened? "Normalization," said the guide from China International Travel Service. "We didn't want to embarrass any of our new American friends."

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We fly the world the way the world wants to fly.

State of the Union

In President Carter's State of the Union message, the sections inviting the closest reading are inevitably those dealing with Afghanistan and defense spending. In specific policy they go little beyond the administration's other recent pronouncements. But in tone and emphasis, they declare that the search is now on for more effective responses to a challenge that, Mr. Carter says, is regrettably clear. It has been some time, for example, since you heard an U.S. president promise a "significant" budget increase to improve the intelligence system.

This message is the first of the midwinter state papers by which a president tries to set his course for the coming year. Having sent this long printed text to Congress on Monday, Mr. Carter will deliver an abridged version himself in an address today. Next week comes the budget, then the economic report. Together they will provide a fairly clear view of the general direction in which the administration hopes to go. But they will necessarily be short on precise descriptions of what comes next.

Administration policy over the coming year is very likely to be a response to two separate ranges of events. One has to do with Afghanistan, Iran, the Russians and the flow of oil from the Gulf. The other is the much-predicted economic recession. The Afghan crisis is too recent for the White House to have developed fully its countermeasures. As for the recession, the forecasts have been repeatedly wrong and that's why Mr. Carter has, quite properly, decided against cutting taxes. The economy has recently been show-

ing itself to be expanding, to everyone's great surprise. But Mr. Carter knows that a recession could develop rapidly and, if it followed the pattern of the last one, a tax cut would be the correct and mandatory remedy. These uncertainties will undoubtedly give this year's state papers a tentative and imprecise quality, in comparison with their predecessors.

But that's not altogether a bad thing. It means that national defense policy is changing, as it had to do. As for the economy, a cautious and pragmatic strategy is well suited to a moment in which no one really knows what's going to happen.

Beyond those two central subjects, this State of the Union message is remarkable mainly for the change of tense, from future to past, that comes toward the end of a presidential term. The document runs to 75 pages in its catalog of claimed accomplishments. Long sections sound very much like the party platform that the Democrats will adopt if Mr. Carter is renominated.

These messages are vulnerable to all the hazards that beset good intentions. Last year's message gave precedence to the ratification of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty and the enactment of hospital cost controls. It promised a decline in the inflation rate. But inflation has gone higher than ever, and hospital cost controls still languish unpassed. SALT has, of course, been put aside. This year, Mr. Carter's message argues vigorously that SALT still serves the best interest of the United States. It will be high among his legislative priorities, he says, "when appropriate."

THE WASHINGTON POST.

No Nuclear Bombs for Asia

Some quick aid to Pakistan may now be, as President Carter told Congress on Monday, the "first order of business." But the understandable desire to discourage further Soviet advance in Asia runs the risk of solving one credibility problem by creating another.

Pakistan has been denied U.S. military and economic aid since April because it refused to give adequate assurance that it was not developing nuclear weapons. Preventing the spread of nuclear arms in Asia is no less important to world security than containing the Soviet Union. Pakistan should not be misled about the depth of the U.S. commitment to nonproliferation. And neither should India, whose tolerance for aid to Pakistan is about to be sought with shipments of nuclear fuel for its U.S.-built reactor. Diluting the campaign against proliferation could have bitter consequences in Asia and other places, like South Africa, Argentina and Brazil.

How to limit the damage? Some quick reassurance to Pakistan is desirable, to give its government time to prove that it can make good use of long-term Western aid in a common cause. The U.S. two-year package of \$400 million — to which other donors will add — seems about the right size, despite President Zia's rude public discontent. His "peanuts" are hard-earned U.S. taxes.

But this aid to Pakistan can still be regarded as a nonproliferation incentive — a one-time commitment to reduce the insecurity that led Islamabad to think of building a nuclear bomb. Congress should make clear that

the aid will not be repeated or expanded unless Pakistan allows international inspection of all its nuclear facilities or otherwise satisfies the existing law. The law should stand through this one-time exemption.

Simultaneously, the United States can intensify the effort to impede Pakistan's future acquisition of electrical and other equipment for building a uranium enrichment plant. Export restrictions by the industrial nations have already slowed construction. And France has canceled its direct sale of a plutonium reprocessing plant.

India's concern, meanwhile, is best reduced by demonstrating that Pakistan will be getting defensive weapons and shifting some military attention from its frontier with India to that with Afghanistan.

India's so-called "peaceful" nuclear explosion in 1974 was the first ever accomplished by secretly diverting fissionable material from a civilian program. That violation of pledges stimulated dangerous appetites in Pakistan and elsewhere. One more shipment of nuclear fuel to India — of the two requested — might provide time for thorough discussion of Asian security and nonproliferation with Prime Minister Gandhi at the start of her second term in office. To permit even one shipment, Congress should ask her to reaffirm former Prime Minister Desai's commitment to work only on peaceful projects and to stage no more explosions.

The toughness and constancy of U.S. diplomacy cannot be demonstrated with one hand while being undermined with the other.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Boycotting the Olympics

Are the supporters of noble causes aware of what they are doing in abruptly condemning the Olympic Games? Are they ignorant to the point of not knowing that this is the oldest institution of mankind and the most tangible demonstration of human rights so often baffled in the name of reasons of state?

— From L'Equipe (Paris).

The time is ripe to suspend a sports competition that the Soviet attitude has emptied of any sort of meaning. Those who pretend that sports and political affairs are two different worlds are formidable hypocrites. France, in fact, gave the example a long time ago in refusing to the Springboks of South Africa authorization to play on French soil for the crime of apartheid. Although we refuse to ad-

mit it, we have entered again a period of cold war, and in wartime, decency leads the people to abandon the Olympic Games.

— From L'Aurore (Paris).

Self-Preservation and Detente

Seldom has the world undergone so abrupt a change of political climate, so sudden a shift of scenery, as during the turn of the year 1979/80.

When the Soviet Union, with its belligerent and subversive actions in the Middle East, threatens and attacks the vital interests of the West, the question of how and to what extent detente can be rescued is of secondary importance.

Priority is taken by self-preservation for both Europe and the United States. It is a joint problem, and it requires a common solution.

— From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago January 23, 1905

ST. PETERSBURG — The great labor movement in Russia culminated yesterday at St. Petersburg in wholesale tragedy. The obscure priest, Father Gapon, as he had promised, endeavored to lead his unarmed thousands into the square before the Winter Palace, in the hope of having audience with the czar. Instead of the emperor, a strong military force received them. At first, the authorities sought to disperse the throng by peaceful measures. These failed. Then steel-and-ball-cartridges were used. There was a slaughter. Reports of the affair are, as yet, inadequate, but dispatches place the number of killed at 2,000 and the number of wounded at 10,000.

WARSAW — Three Englishmen left the Bristol Hotel in Warsaw on Oct. 14, stepped into a Soviet military car and drove away, never to be seen again. Last month, their bodies were found in a Warsaw cellar. Herbert George, Sidney Piel and Ruth James had gone to Warsaw as British military intelligence agents to discover and halt leakage of valuable Soviet information to Germany. They sent to Petrograd information on a Russian Orthodox priest they discovered to be a spy, and were summoned there to give fuller details to the minister of war. A Soviet military car was sent to their hotel and the three were shot as German spies in the Warsaw railway yard.

Fifty Years Ago January 23, 1930



'Summer Olympics.'

Soviet Lies Told With Glee

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The late Hannah Arendt once wrote of totalitarian propaganda that its lies were not merely lies but were meant to come true. When a totalitarian party controls a state, this can be done. As she said of Stalin when he decided to rewrite the history of the Russian revolution, "The propaganda of his new version consisted in destroying, together with the older books and documents, their authors and readers." Yet this assumes that the totalitarian political chiefdom is really concerned, in a twisted way, that words and facts be squared and that he is not simply a cynical liar.

But does Leonid Brezhnev today really expect, or care, that anyone outside the Soviet Union believes him when he says that the Marxist president of Afghanistan, Hafizullah Amin, executed in the course of the Soviet takeover of Afghanistan, was really a CIA agent engaged in subverting his own country?

Concern?

Can Brezhnev feel the slightest concern that Soviet propaganda about the alleged imperialist threat to Afghanistan, and the fraternal generosity of the Soviet invasion and occupation of the country, believed by anyone? The answer surely is that he does not. The real significance, and seriousness, of this kind of propaganda is in the brutality of the lie.

The French Communist Party is the one group in the West (if not the world) which has faithfully repeated every one of the Soviet lies about Afghanistan, and how it has done so is very interesting. The Communist leader, Georges Marchais, went to Moscow soon after the invasion, and was given virtually the honors of a state visitor, with two well-publicized meetings with Brezhnev.

Marchais Returns

Then in a long television interview which was broadcast in France as well as Russia, Marchais told every Soviet lie about the intervention and its justifications with something very much like glee.

In that statement and those which followed after Marchais returned to Paris from Moscow, there has been no attempt at dissimulation and no hypocrisy. No one has pretended to offer sophisticated reasons why what appears to be black is really, properly understood, white. Black simply has been declared to be white, and in a menacing tone of voice. This has shocked many French Communists and sympathizers, and people have quit the party. The leaders express no regrets. They vilify those who go. They seem to find pleasure in what they are doing. They find satisfaction in being outrageous. They find strength in it.

This is a key point. What the Russians have done in Afghanistan has once again divided the world communist movement. The Italian and Spanish Communist Parties have chosen to entrench the Russians. The Romanians absented themselves from the United Nations vote on Afghanistan so as not to vote on the Soviet side. The Yugoslavs, concerned with their own crisis, are hostile, and are made very nervous by what the Soviets have done.

But there is not much that is new in this. Communism was divided by the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, Hungary in 1956, East Berlin in 1953, the Doctors' plot, the Moscow trials, the Nazi-Soviet pact, the attack on Finland in 1939. The history of communism is a record of one act of brutality or betrayal after another, each nakedly lied about, each disilluminating the honorable men and women in the party, sending them bleakly away. But each time this has left the Communist Party internally stronger — if only because honorable men and women, with scruples, who do balk at some things, who are prepared to challenge the party line, are thus eliminated.

Mocked

It is a chosen technique of communist leadership to scandalize and outrage bourgeois leaders and Western morality. Men like Jimmy Carter, who have tried to denounce their own good faith, and have placed a certain confidence in Brezhnev and his associates, are deliberately made to seem ridiculous.

Socialists, and others on the left who have collaborated with the communists, as in the French union of the left, are betrayed and then mocked. You — the communists — seem to be saying — concern yourselves with morality, ideals and political scruples; this you are unfit for power. We, on the other hand, are men of destiny because we are free of scruples. We defy your morality. We will stop at nothing.

Technique

Thus the lies of the Soviet leaders, and of communists like those in France, actually are assertions of power. The ordinary politician lies to hide something. The communist leader lies, nakedly, in the very teeth of the truth, as an act of moral and political domination. The person to whom he lies is meant to be forced to accept the lie, knowing that it is a lie. He is meant to submit. This is a technique of political and psychological mastery, a means to domination.

It is a technique which can work with individuals, since many people look for domination. The Communist Party supplies for many the same psychological release that fas-

cist movements, or other authoritarian parties of the right, provide to other people in other circumstances — discipline and the promise of domination. This is notoriously so in the case of the French Communist Party, with its long record of abject and even humiliating submission to Moscow. The masochist seeks his sadist. This contributes to an explanation of the case of many individual communists.

Aggressive

But nations are complicated and simple mechanisms of intimidation do not work in the same way. The aggressive lies of the Soviet government are frightening when they accompany aggressive actions, but they are also absurd. The Soviet leaders do not make themselves seem awesome with their lies so much as they become grotesque, and even, in a terrible way, laughable. This is a fundamental reason why, despite the brutality of Soviet policy, communism remains a failure as an international movement, without legitimacy even in countries like the Baltic states and those in Eastern Europe which communism has controlled since World War II.

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More Muddling Through

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — The juicy melon of foreign policy — as David Bruce used to term it — has never looked juicier. So the president is subordinating his whole domestic program to the challenge from abroad.

The 75-page State of the Union message released on Monday merely summarizes well-worn proposals. It announces that the administration approaches the country's most fundamental internal problems in the spirit of muddling through. Inflation is the most acute of the problems. During the Carter administration the rate of increase in the Consumer Price Index has mounted from under 5 percent to over 13 percent. The social cost of inflation as reflected in such developments as the breakdown in political consensus runs beyond count. Moreover, once inflation becomes deeply embedded at around 10 percent, there seems to be no cure.

Slow Growth

Slow growth goes hand in hand with inflation. Economic uncertainty dulls the appetite for all but the most speculative ventures. Low investment in industry reduces innovation. The upshot is the productivity disaster — the sharp drop in output per hour of work — which the United States has suffered over the past few years.

Energy dependence connects with both inflation and slow growth. During the Carter years, oil imports have risen from 7.3 million barrels daily (or 42 percent of consumption) to 8.4 million barrels daily (or 49 percent of consumption). The exporting countries have been put under well-nigh irresistible pressure to raise prices. The price rises work as a kind of foreign tax on the United States. They simultaneously cut purchasing power, thus slowing growth, while raising the cost of energy and thus pushing up inflation.

A competent administration with strong policy commitments could use the foreign challenge to promote a more vigorous address to internal problems. Selective Service could be invoked as a move toward mobilization. In that climate, gasoline consumption could be cut back either by higher taxes or rationing. Strong restraints on wage and price

which will hold in the regions the union insists on national control. All that is true. What is new is the personality of the minister of industry, Sir Joseph. He is the market forces — no government interference — to end all forces men. He has an unusual, intuitive and sympathetic following of other people's problems through processes in way that leads them to hear his own clearly, and shows that they very high grade ones. His message: "Oh, how well I understand! Yes, yes: My goodness, lovely it would be if it were. His abstention from coming indeed from lifting a finger, kind, has been as pointed as a needle in its way as Sir Harold's son's midnight beer-and-eggs at Downing Street in the old days. We have a management, we have some trade unions, are doing their jobs. The government wishes them both every thing in the world.

The market forces are, however, well known. Not only Sir Joseph would be vindicated by his but also Edward Heath, who makes Sir Joseph's edge of power a national political cliff. He speaks as if market forces never been known to fail to the needs of the people, as steel industry had never had nationalized in consequence that failure, and as if Parliament and government had no right to decide whether we should try to a steel industry at all or, come that, whether we should keep the market-proof sector, which closes not gas, electricity, ways, PTT, three quarters of TV, the judiciary, the forces, and the monarchy.

Not Too Grand. Perhaps we should not be too steel industry. It is energy intense and imports 40 percent of its about half its oil, over 90 percent its iron ore, and 100 percent of its alloy materials. Perhaps that would give up, leave it to Spain, Turkey, and just import the steel need for our manufacturing. Then our manufacturing industry is better to import our manufacturing goods, too. No one owns a live. The line of thought leads quickly to the question whether should not also leave people solving this and all future problems from all responsibility anything.

But, in fact, what are we good — agricultural productivity, level science, theater, teaching, ban planning. There will not be 50 million people. What a post industrial society should look like Britain could do with discuss. But one thing we are not good discussing, or even contemplating the future.

Wayland Young is a British writer and is a Lord of the House of Lords. He is the author of the International Herald Tribune.

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Big Five Discuss old, SDR Shift

FURT, Jan. 22 (AP-DJ) — Ministers and central bankers of the so-called Big Five nations met here today for a general review of the international monetary situation in preparation for the next meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Washington.

The meeting was held in a room at the Hilton Hotel, where the group's discussions also touched on the gold price. But the sources said no decisions had been reached on any of the issues.

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News and Notes

Electrolux, one of the world's largest manufacturers of household appliances, plans to purchase Graegens, the mining, metal and shipping concern, to form Sweden's second-largest company after Volvo. Electrolux, with 75,000 employees and a turnover of over 13 billion kronor (\$3.13 billion) is Sweden's fifth largest concern. Graegens has 20,000 employees and a turnover of slightly over 5 billion kronor (\$1.2 billion). For 1979, Graegens expects to report a profit of around 100 million kronor against a 1978 loss of 207 million kronor. Electrolux in recent years emerged as one of Sweden's most profitable and expanding export companies and expects to report a group profit before extraordinary expenses and appropriations of 825 million to 850 million kronor for last year, up from 677 million kronor in 1978. For every three Graegens shares, Electrolux is offering two convertible debenture notes each worth 150 kronor bearing an annual coupon of 10 percent. One note could be exchanged for one current Electrolux share. The Graegens board has approved the offer. Electrolux also proposes to increase its dividend to 1.25 kronor to 7.50 kronor and to increase its capital 241.05 million kronor to 1.2 billion kronor via a bonus issue of one new share for every four currently held.

Flar's results last year were worse than expected. While the company expects to pay an unchanged dividend for 1979, profit is expected to show no change from the 74.6 billion lire earned in 1978. Paolo Mattioli, director of finance, told AP-Dow Jones. The company suffered a "fractional" loss from industrial operations in 1979 but earned a profit from interest paid on its hefty supply of cash, he said. Chairman Giovanni Agnelli reported that the company's turnover rose 16.1 percent to 15.25 trillion lire (about \$18.9 billion) while its "net positive financial position," which is roughly equivalent to net working capital, climbed to 1.465 trillion lire from 690 billion lire at the end of 1978. Because of lost production due to strikes, Fiat says its share of Italy's auto market dropped to 31 percent from 33 percent in 1978. The group's car manufacturing section lost nine million working hours due to strikes, while its truck subsidiary, Iveco, was affected by poor market demand. Mr. Agnelli announced that the company was streamlining its board and would aim at improving productivity and competitiveness.

BASF's investments are to rise 5.7 percent in 1980 to approximately 1.85 billion deutsche marks, about 70 percent is earmarked for West Germany, 11 percent for operations elsewhere in Europe and 19 percent for overseas operations, largely concentrated in the United States. Of the total, about \$25 million D.M., or 48 percent, will be devoted to the parent company, Wintershall, a fully owned subsidiary, is expected to invest about 130 million D.M. in oil and gas exploring operations. Gewerkschaft Auguste Victoria, another subsidiary, will spend 50 million D.M. for an extension of its coal-mining operations. The largest investment project involves a second steam-cracker for the headquarters operations in Ludwigshafen, scheduled for completion at the end of the year.

Lloyd's of London will relax its rules against outside ownership to allow Marsh & McLennan a 25 percent stake in C.T. Bowring Ltd.'s broking interests at Lloyd's if a merger goes through. A spokesman says Lloyd's would relax its rule, which normally confines an outside interest to 20 percent, on the same terms allowed to Frank B. Hall Inc. which acquired Lloyd's brokers Leslie & Godwin two years ago. Marsh would be given nine months to scale down its holding to 25 percent, unless the Lloyd's directors party recommends further relaxation in a report due in April.

Their reasons for expecting weakness in many stocks in the group include a belief that they are overvalued by tests that go beyond the asset-value analysis in vogue over the past two years and that the stocks do not reflect the degree of fiscal risk the analysts see in Canada.

Even assuming future Canadian oil-price increases, tax changes could result in declining asset values for many oils this year, they say. "More important, dividend-growth expectations and price-earnings ratios at current prices are most unrealistic."

On a dividend basis, the analysts say the year-end 1979 price level of the Toronto index would be justified only if dividends grew 20 percent a year in real terms for the next 10 years. Their own projections suggest dividend growth of 10 to 12 percent in 1980-1981 and 5 to 7 percent in 1982-85.

On a price-earnings ratio basis, they consider valuations "excessive." The Toronto index's earnings multiple currently is 22 times the multiple accorded the Toronto composite index, they say, adding that this premium is too high by 30 percent. A relative multiple of 1.5 times the composite index is more appropriate, they say.

Basically, they believe risks have increased because they see Canada falling behind other countries in oil pricing. Cash flow per barrel of de-controlled oil is substantially lower than in the United States and new production sources will require massive investment and long lead times.

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Basically, they believe risks have increased because they see Canada falling behind other countries in oil pricing. Cash flow per barrel of de-controlled oil is substantially lower than in the United States and new production sources will require massive investment and long lead times.

"Meanwhile, many of Canada's oil-price increases, tax changes could result in declining asset values for many oils this year," they say. "More important, dividend-growth expectations and price-earnings ratios at current prices are most unrealistic."

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Gold Plunges to Under \$700-Oz.

From Agency Dispatches
LONDON, Jan. 22 (AP-DJ) — The price of gold plunged \$133.50 an ounce, or 15.92 percent, today to \$705 an ounce here and continued falling in later trading in New York, where it closed at \$682 an ounce.

The dollar firmed on the foreign exchange market but dealers said the move was unrelated to bullion's decline.

Meanwhile, uncertainty grew in the silver market following actions by U.S. futures exchanges limiting trading to liquidation only. Spot silver prices were sharply lower near the end of European trading.

The rush to unload gold clearing began following the opening of trading here as gold prices were fairly steady in Asian trading overnight. As late as the end of trading in Hong Kong today, the price had slipped only to \$835.50 an ounce from yesterday's record high close here of \$838.50.

Gold began trading at \$835 an ounce in Europe but plunged to \$763 at the London morning fixing. Prices continued to lose ground throughout the day and gold was fixed at \$737.50 an ounce in the afternoon. Near the end of trading, gold had slipped even further, to \$700 bid, \$710 asked.

In New York futures trading, gold fell further as a new wave of profit-taking was triggered by Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker's statement that U.S. gold sales would help the Fed's fight against inflation, dealers said.

Mr. Volcker declined comment to reporters when asked whether he felt such sales would be helpful in the current situation.

Treasury Secretary William Miller, whose comments last week that the U.S. did not believe a gold sale now would be appropriate sent gold prices soaring, said today's fall in the price shows just how volatile the bullion market is. The market is

"apt to be showing wide ranges of movement," he added.

Gold had reached a record high of \$850 an ounce at one point yesterday. Dealers said part of today's liquidation was a matter of profit-taking. A foreign exchange dealer, however, noted rumors emanating from the Mideast in the morning that some unidentified Western government planned to sell large quantities of gold either this month or next.

"I know nothing more about that report than what I just said, and I wouldn't even want my name associated with it," he cautioned, "but that clearly is what brought gold lower."

Zurich gold dealers said they generally believed that the basic upward trend in gold prices was not really broken by today's drop, since good demand already appeared at the lower levels.

"Any further deterioration in the spot January silver delivery as a vehicle to liquidate some of their pre-existing positions in the deferred months. In addition, the Comex is allowing traders to move their pre-existing positions into more distant maturity months as long as the strategy does not increase net market position. Under the emergency rules adopted yesterday, which trading was prohibited. Comex insiders said the directors felt forced to make the move yesterday because a small group of speculators apparently have bought large numbers of contracts and plan to take delivery of the metal when the contracts fall due.

"There's just not enough silver around," said Charles Stahl, president of the Economics News Agency. There are contracts outstanding requiring delivery of about 100 million ounces of silver in March, he said, but there is only 77 million ounces in Comex's warehouses. Of that, only 20 to 22 million ounces are deliverable. The rest is owned by the very speculators who are likely to demand delivery in March, Mr. Stahl said.

Texas oil magnate Nelson Bunker Hunt has been pinpointed by many market participants as one of those who has amassed a large holding of silver contracts.

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Discover Boom! **NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 22**

Stock	Div.	In.S	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low
(Continued from Page 8)							
Poplar	13	13	2520	102 1/2	18		
Poplar	12	12	250	70	7		
Pennett	220	6 1/2	32	33 1/2	3		
Pennett	140	7 1/2	2	20 1/2	2		
Pennett	11	11	1780	44 1/4	4		

[illegible]

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices January 21, 1990

As in Commodity Prices				High Low Close Ctr			
3 cents unless noted				5			
	15	20	25	15	20	25	15
bill Price	\$21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4
clerkets	\$14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
polico E	\$14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
toas A	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas B	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas C	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas D	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas E	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas F	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas G	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas H	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas I	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas J	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas K	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas L	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas M	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas N	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas O	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas P	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas Q	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas R	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas S	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas T	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas U	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas V	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas W	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas X	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas Y	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas Z	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas AA	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas AB	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas AC	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas AD	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas AE	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas AF	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas AG	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas AH	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas AI	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas AJ	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas AK	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas AL	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas AM	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas AN	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas AO	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas AP	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas AQ	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas AR	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas AS	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas AT	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas AU	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas AV	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas AW	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas AX	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas AY	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas AZ	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas BA	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas BB	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas BC	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas BD	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas BE	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas BF	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas BG	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas BH	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas BI	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas BJ	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas BK	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas BL	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas BM	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas BN	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas BO	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas BP	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas BQ	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas BR	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas BS	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas BT	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas BU	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas BV	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas BW	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas BX	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas BY	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas BZ	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas CA	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas CB	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas CC	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas CD	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas CE	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas CF	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas CG	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas CH	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas CI	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas CJ	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas CK	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas CL	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas CM	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas CN	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas CO	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas CP	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas CQ	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas CR	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas CS	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas CT	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas CU	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas CV	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas CW	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas CX	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas CY	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas CZ	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas DA	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas DB	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas DC	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas DD	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas DE	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas DF	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas DG	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas DH	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas DI	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas DJ	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas DK	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas DL	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas DM	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas DN	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas DO	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas DP	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas DQ	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas DR	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas DS	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas DT	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas DU	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas DV	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas DW	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas DX	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas DY	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas DZ	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas EA	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas EB	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas EC	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas ED	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
toas EE	\$23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the Jan. 22, 1980 closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers (These rates do not take into account bank service charges):

[illegible]

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, January 22, 1980[illegible]

Canadian Indexes

January 22, 1980

	Close	Previous
Street	342.61	351.49
onto	1920.7	1973.20

gniretel : Stock Exchange Industriels Index
 onto : TSE 300 Index.

10

**FOR THE
ELECTRO**

TENDER NOTICE
FOR THE SUPPLY & INSTALLATION OF
ELECTRONIC TELEPHONE EXCHANGES

Thursday, March 20, 1980, the General Management for Tenders will evaluate tenders for the supply and installation of:

ELECTRONIC TELEPHONE EXCHANGES

The Specific Conditions of Contract may be withdrawn during office hours at the "Bureau des Adjudications," Technical Department, "Direction Générale des Télégraphes et des Téléphones," second floor, Building of the "Direction Générale de la Jeunesse & du Sport," Avenue SAMI EL SOLH, BEIRUT.

Offers must be addressed to the "Direction Générale des Adjudications," Rue Bordeaux, Building HAJE BEYDOUN, by registered mail, or remitted in person, before noon of the last working day, preceding the Auction date.

It is recommended that offers be submitted at least one week before the above date.

"Le Directeur Général des
Télégraphes & Téléphones"
REMI CHAMI

12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock									
High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	100k	High	Low	Div	Yld	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	100k	High	Low	Div	Yld	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	100k	High	Low	Div	Yld
2154	1545	Stearns	4.21	44	2214	1545	1578	14	14	794	60	TGP	46.65	11	259	62	62	4	14	19	1154	Wabash	4.8	14	1374	1774	14	14	1374
2154	1545	Stearns	4.21	44	2214	1545	1578	14	14	794	60	TGP	46.65	11	259	62	62	4	14	19	1154	Wabash	4.8	14	1374	1774	14	14	1374
2154	1545	Stearns	4.21	44	2214	1545	1578	14	14	794	60	TGP	46.65	11	259	62	62	4	14	19	1154	Wabash	4.8	14	1374	1774	14	14	1374
2154	1545	Stearns	4.21	44	2214	1545	1578	14	14	794	60	TGP	46.65	11	259	62	62	4	14	19	1154	Wabash	4.8	14	1374	1774	14	14	1374
2154	1545	Stearns	4.21	44	2214	1545	1578	14	14	794	60	TGP	46.65	11	259	62	62	4	14	19	1154	Wabash	4.8	14	1374	1774	14	14	1374
2154	1545	Stearns	4.21	44	2214	1545	1578	14	14	794	60	TGP	46.65	11	259	62	62	4	14	19	1154	Wabash	4.8	14	1374	1774	14	14	1374
2154	1545	Stearns	4.21	44	2214	1545	1578	14	14	794	60	TGP	46.65	11	259	62	62	4	14	19	1154	Wabash	4.8	14	1374	1774	14	14	1374
2154	1545	Stearns	4.21	44	2214	1545	1578	14	14	794	60	TGP	46.65	11	259	62	62	4	14	19	1154	Wabash	4.8	14	1374	1774	14	14	1374
2154	1545	Stearns	4.21	44	2214	1545	1578	14	14	794	60	TGP	46.65	11	259	62	62	4	14	19	1154	Wabash	4.8	14	1374	1774	14	14	1374
2154	1545	Stearns	4.21	44	2214	1545	1578	14	14	794	60	TGP	46.65	11	259	62	62	4	14	19	1154	Wabash	4.8	14	1374	1774	14	14	1374
2154	1545	Stearns	4.21	44	2214	1545	1578	14	14	794	60	TGP	46.65	11	259	62	62	4	14	19	1154	Wabash	4.8	14	1374	1774	14	14	1374
2154	1545	Stearns	4.21	44	2214	1545	1578	14	14	794	60	TGP	46.65	11	259	62	62	4	14	19	1154	Wabash	4.8	14	1374	1774	14	14	1374
2154	1545	Stearns	4.21	44	2214	1545	1578	14	14	794	60	TGP	46.65	11	259	62	62	4	14	19	1154	Wabash	4.8	14	1374	1774	14	14	1374
2154	1545	Stearns	4.21	44	2214	1545	1578	14	14	794	60	TGP	46.65	11	259	62	62	4	14	19	1154	Wabash	4.8	14	1374	1774	14	14	1374
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2154	1545	Stearns	4.21	44	2214	1545	1578	14	14	794	60	TGP	46.65																

New Issue
January 23, 1980

KINGDOM OF NORWAY

DM 250,000,000
7½% Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1980/1985

Offering Price: 99¼%
Interest: 7½% p.a., payable on January 15 of each year
Maturity: January 15, 1985
Listing: Frankfurt am Main and Hamburg

Deutsche Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Hand

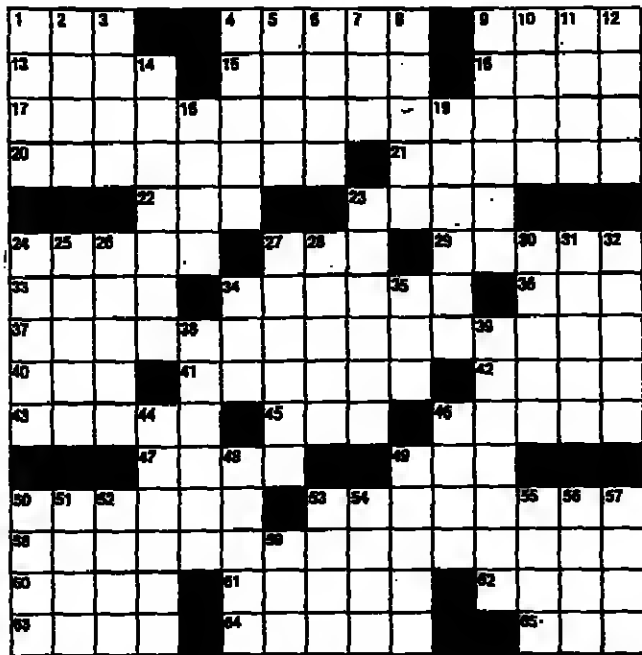
Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgbourgeoise		Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited
Bergen Bank	Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse	Den norske Creditbank
Alehl Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)	A.E. Ames & Co. Limited	Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Andersen Bank A/S	Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.	Atlantic Capital Corporation
Banca Commerciale Italiana	Banco del Gottardo	Bank of America International Limited
Bank Julius Bae International Limited	Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft	Bank Leu International Ltd.
Bank Mees & Hope NV	Bank of Tokyo International Limited	Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (S.A.I.I.)
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.	Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur	Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque de l'Indochine et de l'Extr.	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.	Banque Nationale de Paris
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg	Banque Paribas
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale	Bayerische Vereinsbank
Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank	Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations
James Capel & Co.	Citicorp International Group	Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Copenhagen Handelsbank	Crédit Commercial de France	Crédit Industriel et Commercial
Crédit Lyonnais	Crédit Suisse First Boston Limited	Créditanstalt-Bankverein
De Nederlandsche N.V.	Den Danske Bank af 1871 Aktieselskab	Deutsche Bank
Deutsche Bank	Deutsche Girozentrale	DGB Bank
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Aktiengesellschaft		

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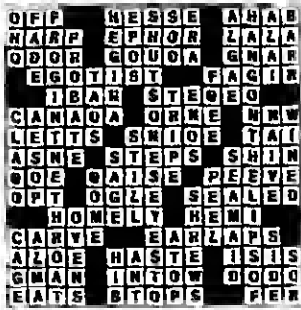
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as a matter of record only**

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Malieska



- ACROSS**
- Fairy-tale creature
 - Investigate
 - Kind of room or table
 - Anacondas
 - Of the ear
 - Annel
 - Manet portrait of a youth
 - Base runners, at times
 - Short wooden matches
 - Author Anais
 - His land is now Iran
 - Raft wood
 - Darya, Asian river
 - robbery
 - Off Broadway award
 - Titled lands, in Spain
 - Lee —, heavyweight contender, 1951
 - Manet portrait of a female
 - Holiday herald
 - Egg-rolling day
- DOWN**
- Recedes
 - Spoils of war
 - Access
 - Dusky
 - Eucharistic plate
 - German industrial district
 - Little one: Suffix
 - Invigorate
 - Poetic contraction
 - Indy 500 factor
 - Sweetest
 - U.S.A., French style
 - Prayer
 - Frisky zoo attractions
 - Jan van Eyck self-portrait, with "A.T."
 - Anagram for neat
 - Roam
 - Prefix with soft or sweet
 - Repute
 - Fragrant compound
 - Slangy assent
 - Sea monsters
 - Humbug!
 - French pupil
 - Ship official
 - "Step"
 - Musical halls
 - This makes some sore
 - Welsh port
 - Pelvic bones
 - beet
 - Coot
 - Leafy retreat
 - Out of reach
 - Threshold
 - Mounts
 - Smelting mixture
 - Malory's "Le — d'Arthur"
 - Ham it up
 - Old hat
 - Hawaiian milksh
 - Mo. of showers
 - Famous Isaac
 - Garage sign
 - Not so rough
 - Pacific
 - archipelago
 - Finnish lake, to Swedes
 - Lotus — (dreamer)
 - Hawaiian thrush
 - Strip of shoe leather
 - each life some rain...
 - Transported
 - Verge
 - thy heart!
 - Emerson Dub
 - Impertinent one
 - Ethiopian prince

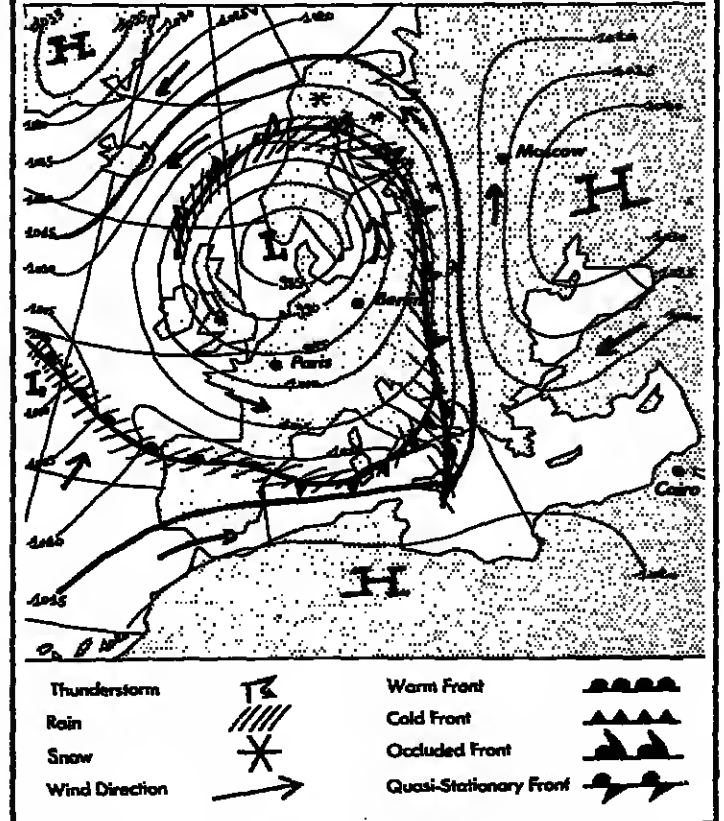
Solution to Previous Puzzle



WEATHER

	C	F		C	F
ALGAYE	16.4	Fair	MADRID	9.4	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	5.4	Overcast	MILAN	3.2	Cloudy
ANKARA	5.4	Overcast	MONTREAL	-4.2	Cloudy
ATHENS	12.5	Fair	MOSCOW	-7.1	Cloudy
BEIRUT	16.4	Cloudy	MUNICH	8.2	Snow
BELGRADE	2.2	Fair	NEW YORK	4.4	Cloudy
BERLIN	2.2	Fair	NICE	7.4	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	4.4	Overcast	PARIS	7.4	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	-1.2	Fair	PRAGUE	-7.4	Snow
CASABLANCA	15.9	Cloudy	ROME	13.2	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	1.4	Snow	SOFIA	1.4	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	14.4	Fair	STOCKHOLM	0.2	Snow
DUBLIN	5.4	Overcast	TENNESSEE	17.4	Fair
EDINBURGH	4.2	Fair	TOKYO	3.2	Fair
FLORENCE	9.4	Fair	TURIN	16.4	Fair
FRANKFURT	5.4	Overcast	VIENNA	-3.2	Snow
GENEVA	4.2	Showers	WASHINGTON	4.4	Cloudy
HELSINKI	-7.1	Snow	WASH DC	3.2	Rain
HONG KONG	21.7	Rain			
ISTANBUL	21.7	Rain			
LAS PALMAS	22.2	Fair			
LISBON	14.4	Showers			
LONDON	9.4	Overcast			
LOS ANGELES	21.7	Fair			

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Wednesday

U.K. Choir Goes Through Floor
Just 'When Stars Begin to Fall'

ST. MAWGAN, England, Jan. 22 (AP) — The local male choir was singing "When Stars Begin to Fall" when suddenly the baritone and tenors fell right through the floor.

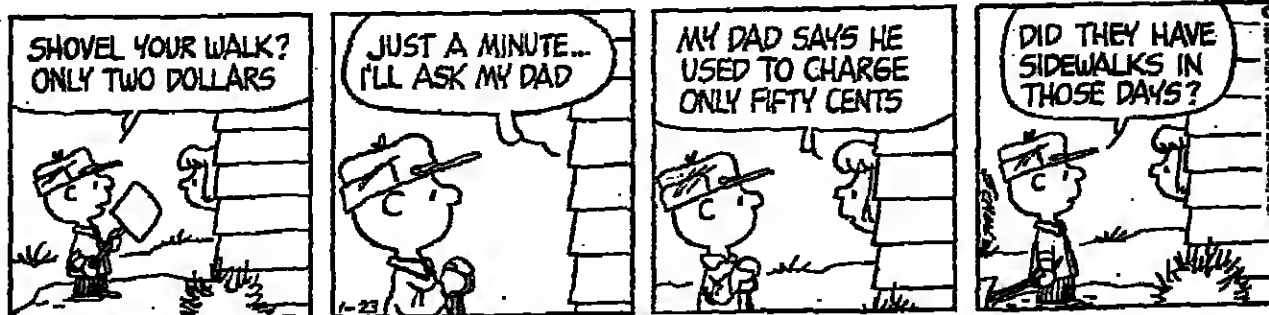
An astonished congregation looked on as St. Mawgan Methodist Church as rotten flooring gave way beneath the St. Columba Choir.

"It's my most unusual experience in 10 years of conducting," choir director Ivan Kessell said yesterday.

"People gasped, but they all saw the funny side of it afterward when it was disclosed no one was hurt."

Within five minutes of the accident Sunday, the choir was back in action with the hymn "My Anchor Holds," he said.

PEANUTS



B. C.



BLONDIE



BEETLEBAILEY ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



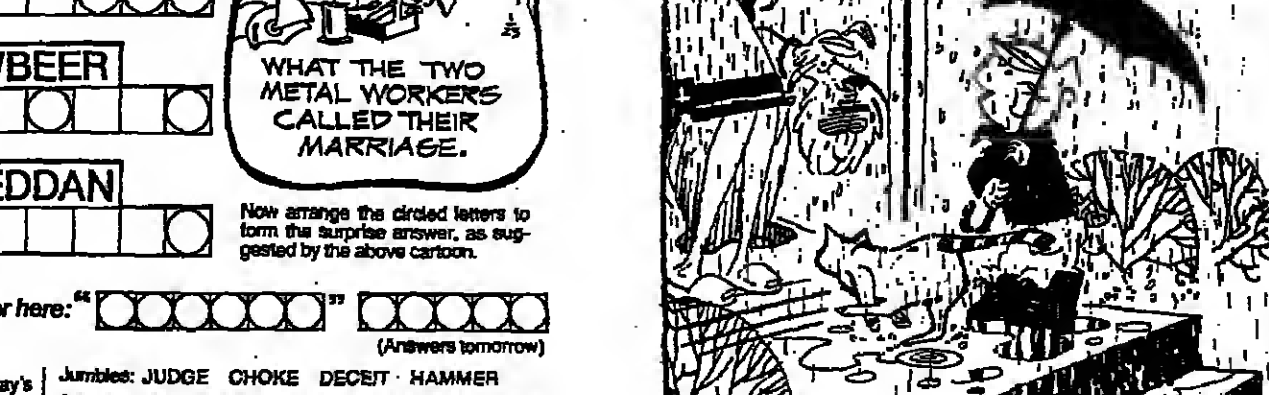
DONESBURY



JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

VIDA

By Marge Piercy. Summit Books. 412 pp. \$12.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

JOEL says out loud: "I don't know what to make of all this honesty. I think it's a bad idea all the way round. Why don't we go back in the other room and try to manipulate each other the way real people do?" Joel, however, is merely a deserter from the Army. Unlike VIDA, he was never a member of Students Against the War, for which read Students for a Democratic Society, nor does he belong to the Network, for which read Weatherpeople. His sense of humor, like his jealousy, is "a bourgeois distraction," and therefore dangerous.

Whereas VIDA is a genuine superstar of the radical Left, her picture appeared in Life magazine. She wants "to live in history." She lives instead underground, facing 30 years in the slammer for having assisted in the bombing of the headquarters of a multinational corporation in New York. She is also beautiful, even when she has to dye her hair or wear a wig, and she loves her mother.

The Lots of the Left
VIDA is feisty, she is also emblematic. Marge Piercy, in her sixth novel, employs VIDA to tell us exactly how it was in the life of the Left as the 1960s turned into the '70s, as the massive peace marches turned into a tantrum of the cadres. This is the way everybody sounded, as if translated by thumb from the German and the Russian and the Chinese, at the endless meetings to establish policy. This is the way everybody behaved, in games of faction and musical beds. Here are the people who sold out — in the media, the academy, the cops and medical school — and those who persevered, in their purity and rage.

There is no reason to doubt that underground life for the radical fugitives is exactly as Piercy describes it — with pay phones ringing on prearranged hours on prearranged days, the switching of subways, the mail drop and the "safe house," the motel room and the Brooklyn Botanical Garden, the commune in Los Angeles and the A-frame in Vermont — although I was surprised to learn that they make ends meet doing odd jobs rather peripheral to the main business of revolution, e.g., sneaking a battered wife away from her husband and kidnapping two children in a complicated custody case.

None is there any reason to doubt VIDA's sincerity. "This country," she says, "is a long war. It's our history too. Treason and Mother Jones and Ida Tarbell. You must love who you are to love anybody else and to make good politics." On the other hand, she has trouble disciplining her sister's children: "She thought about belting them, but she did not think that Vietnamese hit their kids and she knew that Native Americans didn't; it must be incorrect."

And running around underground is bad for her sex life. "More and more she had lived in her head and her nerves and less and less down in the rich body with its bird and frog songs."

And she spends an amazing amount of time thinking about good food and good clothes. There is a chimeric limono in her backpack. Why is she always the only one to remember the onions for the spicy pot roast? She worries about her "food snobbery" and her "fastidiousness." Nevertheless, it was nice in the old days, shopping at Bloomingdale's and Bonwit Teller for a scarf or a miniskirt, wearing a moss-green scoop-necked velvet shift while eating Camembert and drinking a Sutter Home Zinfandel.

'74, in Vermont, there isn't even a hairdryer. In the novel, there is much more about food and clothes than there is about music and dope. VIDA refuses to move cocaine.

I submit that these details confirm VIDA as a human being. Piercy certainly isn't making fun of her. Because we believe VIDA, we believe the rest of them. I even believed Larkin, the Network leader who reads long articles on the latest ide-

as of Kim Il Sung and Enghien. What we are supposed to conclude about their politics is matter. A politics that concludes the concluding pages of the to dynamite the construction of a nuclear-energy plant is a that seems stupid to me.

It is also, as described, oddly severed from history. VIDA seems as if it is helping to the politics count in the Nor does its frenetic sex or anything substantial, except unhappiness. Missing from are the amplitude and European levels of the play of shadows and despair seems not to have to it. It is almost bougie.

Well, no one expects VIDA to be the Rosebud, more like Claude Lorraine, "Standing Fast." It is dedicated to the "new soldiers." It has been a division of the Gulf of Corp. These days, the one that's cheap is irony. Now consider the smug alter ego character in "Standing Fast": "One way or another, to keep an idea alive. There enough of us, there were ridiculously wrong about things but who wasn't? The idea did they keep alive, at last?"

John Leonard is on the New York Times.

Best Seller
The New York Times
This list is based on reports from 1,400 bookstores throughout the U.S. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

- SMILEY PEOPLE by John Le Carré
- THE BIRD by Ken Kesey
- TRIPLE by Ken Kesey
- THE ESTABLISHED by Harold Robbins
- THE LAST ENCHANTMENT by Mary Stewart
- THE EXECUTIVE'S SONG by Norman Mailer
- THE DEAD ZONE by Stephen King
- THE TOP OF THE WORLD by John MacDonal
- WAR AND REMEMBRANCE by Herman Melville
- THE THING WITH FEET by Shirley Jackson
- THE TOP OF THE WORLD by John MacDonal
- THE THING WITH FEET by Shirley Jackson
- THE TOP OF THE WORLD by John MacDonal
- THE THING WITH FEET by Shirley Jackson
- THE TOP OF THE WORLD by John MacDonal

NONFICTION

- AUNT ERMA'S COPE BOOK by Erma Bombeck
- THE BIRD by Ken Kesey
- WHITE HOUSE YEARS by Henry Kissinger
- CRUEL SHOES by Sara Maria
- JAMES HERRIOT'S VETERINARY ADVENTURES by James Herriot
- THE RIGHT STUFF by Tom Wolfe
- THE AMERICAN by Albert Camus
- THE PRITIKIN PROGRAM by Nathan Finkel
- THE THING WITH FEET by Shirley Jackson
- HOW TO PROSPER DURING THE COMING BAD YEARS by Howard Ruff
- SEMPER PARVUS by Thomas Thompson
- SYLVIA PORTER'S NEW NOVELS by Sylvia Porter
- WITH NO APOLOGIES by Barry Goldwater
- THE WINDSOR STORY by Henry James
- HOW YOU CAN BECOME FINANCIALLY FREE IN REAL ESTATE by Albert Lowry

BRIDGE

By Alan Tr

NORTH-SOUTH reached an excellent grand slam by a sophisticated sequence, as shown in the diagram.

Strong club systems generally prescribe a minimum of 16 or 17 points for the strong artificial opening, but allow some flexibility if the opener has a freakish hand and a wealth of controls. South therefore bid one club and showed his spades on the next round after a natural response of one heart.

All the subsequent bidding was artificial, with South asking a series of questions about his partner's hand. When he made the final decision to bid a grand slam, he knew that he would find in the dummy a singleton or doubleton spade queen, second-round control of diamonds and the ace-king of clubs.

When a club was led, South was very happy with the contract, but he did not let his euphoria blind him to the need to take a small precaution against a possible bad trump break.

The only danger to the contract was the possibility that all the missing trumps would be hunched in one hand. If West held them, South's cause was lost, so he concentrated on guarding against the 5 percent chance that East held five spades. After winning the first trick with the club king, he led a heart and ruffed.

A spade was led to the queen, and if both opponents had followed, it would have been all over. As it was, West showed out. Another heart was ruffed, and South was entered with a club to his heart. This produced ace.

South's trumps were still too long for the coup sought, so he led to the jack and ruffed one of his winners. He then crossed to a second king and played winners. East was helpless, ruffed, sooner or later South overruffed and made the rest tricks.

Both sides were vulnerable.

	North	South	West
East	Pass	1♣	Pass
Pass	1♠	Pass	Pass
Pass	2♣	Pass	Pass
Pass	2♦	Pass	Pass
Pass	2♥	Pass	Pass
Pass	2♠	Pass	Pass
Pass	3♠	Pass	Pass
Pass	4♠	Pass	Pass
Pass	5♠	Pass	Pass

West led the club seven.

The Soccer Scene

England-Italy Atmosphere Is Supercharged

Rob Hughes

Jan. 22 (IHT) — The atmosphere in England after Italy's victory in the 1978 World Cup was so charged that the Italian team was paired to play the emotional 1980 European Championship.

Now, the fixture needed to be a neutral one, the 1978 World Cup, the Italian team was paired to play the emotional 1980 European Championship.

least half of Torino will be cheering Kevin's arrival instead of their country. He didn't add that the other half, the Torino half, would as soon see Keegan go to the devil, such is the intense club rivalry in the city.

Keegan himself feels that the atmosphere in Torino — the anxiety of the Italians themselves — might rebound in England's favor. Maybe, but the England camp ought to be relieved that he will not by then have played Italian League soccer.

It might have given him a first-hand knowledge of the opposition, but they would also have got to grips with the foreign national captain. Nothing has changed to alter the banality of domestic Italian play, as last weekend's results, with its meagre 11 goals shared between 16 teams, emphasizes.

Latin Foreboding

There is also a feeling, a Latin foreboding in Italy that its national team has driven beyond the peak displayed in the '78 World Cup. Italy, as host, did not have to qualify for these European finals,

although it continues to pick off "friendly" opponents.

Bezzoli, against a background of open hostility, resists change in the main. He has tried occasional younger players — Collovati of Milan and Baroni and Orioli of Inter — but his trust appears lodged in the strike force of Bettiga, Casuso and Rossi.

Selection, however, is the smallest of Bezzoli's worries. "How can I run the Italian national team with a Brutus at my back?" he publicly deplored last year. The reference was to Italo Allodi, who runs the national coaching center from Florence and who in turn claims he is the subject of a "campaigna organizzata" against him in London.

By that, he means the virtual one-man campaign by Brian Glanville, my colleague on The Sunday Times, whose finger has indeed pointed out Allodi's implication in some apparently murky affairs of the '70s.

Allodi was general manager of the 1974 Italian World Cup squad that was alleged to have bribed or attempted to bribe Poland to give them a vital draw in a match at Stuttgart. He was previously secretary of Inter Milan, where there was more than one allegation about bri-

bery of referees in the '60s, and then general manager at Juventus, where there were attempts to corrupt a referee in a 1973 European match against Derby County.

Not Inevitable

Glanville admits that at times his pursuit of alleged Italian corruption becomes obsessive, but that need not invalidate his inquiries or his boundless journalistic appetite to heave at stones — which remain unturned.

He has called time and again at closed doors of authority for proper inquiries, but Dr. Aretino Franchi, president of the Italian FA and of UEFA, the European rulers, is bland to all calls for official investigation, and FIFA, the world authority, even blander.

Their policy seems to be to hope that Glanville will simply go away and forget the past. He will not.

In recent weeks he obtained a written statement from Kazimierz Deyna, captain of the 1974 Polish side, confirming that there were attempts from the Italians to offer money if the Poles would refrain from sticking the ball in their net and allow a couple at their end.

That was scoffed at by Deyna's

former manager, Kazimierz Gorski, so Glanville once more sought corroboration. He got it from goalkeeper Jan Tomaszewski, who not only agreed there was bribery attempt, but disclosed that it came from six Italian reserve players sitting in the Stuttgart grandstand.

Confirmation

In Arwerp, where he now keeps goal for Beerschot in the Belgian League, Tomaszewski confirms Deyna's version that the amount of money was never known to the Polish players, who reacted as a matter of principle by doing their damndest to trash Italy.

Though he finds few allies willing to share his pursuit, Glanville learned last week that another journalist had phoned Dr. Helmut Kaser, the FIFA secretary, to ask why there was no official reaction to the allegations.

The reply, condensed, is (1) Why did the Poles wait six years to speak? (Answer: It took them that long to get out of the country to play in the West); (2) There is no real evidence, only people's word against others'; (3) The matter is one for Italian-FA and Italian players.

Whatever reaction England encounters in Torino next June, Glanville at least seems assured of some kind of reception. The story behind the scenes could be better than one up front.

Meanwhile, whether he is right or wrong, would it not help if the officialdom raised its head and at least instituted some formal inquiry into a continuing case of disturbing implications for the game at large?

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
Philadelphia	W	L	Pct.
Boston	24	12	.239
Washington	20	25	.444
New York	22	23	.489
New Jersey	19	26	.417
Central Division			
Atlanta	W	L	Pct.
San Antonio	26	21	.556
Houston	22	24	.479
Indiana	25	23	.521
Cleveland	21	28	.429
Detroit	13	35	.271
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Midwest Division			
Kansas City	W	L	Pct.
Minneapolis	22	24	.479
Chicago	25	23	.521
Denver	17	34	.333
Utah	15	35	.302
Pacific Division			
Seattle	W	L	Pct.
Los Angeles	26	12	.684
Phoenix	22	16	.577
San Diego	27	15	.643
Portland	24	17	.588
Golden State	15	29	.340

Tommie Smith
Mexico City, 1968

in 1984 with an increment. And whatever happens in Lake Placid will reverberate with an increment in Moscow.

Edwards says that both individuals and nations can prepare for Moscow.

"I would recommend some things," he says. "Anyone traveling to the Soviet Union should have some appreciation of what the Games have developed into. They should see the Olympics in some kind of intelligent perspective relative to the last quarter of the 20th century."

"Second, try to get as much information as possible on the Russian perspective on what the Games are about and how they are going to handle them."

"Third, understand something about the Russian people themselves, their values, attitudes. Develop some idea of how to behave intelligently given all that."

He urges the development of a system to handle the inevitable mixture of sport and politics.

"We must begin to deal intelligently with the fact that the Games are political," he said. "We're in the ballpark as far as what we know we can expect. We have political organizations that deal with political problems. We have to do that with sports."

"Declare the Games political — then move to reforming the structures to accommodate any political situation that might emerge."

valuable to the team." The Spanish team is primarily the Fernandez-Ochoa family. Four of his six brothers and both his sisters race for Spain. "I am the oldest," Fernandez-Ochoa said. "I have to set the example."

And how does he rate his chances at Lake Placid? "I know better than most, believe me, how hard it will be, but I want to be in the first 10. Victory? No, not any longer."

"But victory is not that important. It was my life's dream, that slalom victory, but for me now the start of any race is the most intense moment in my heart. It's like a torero entering the arena or a Formula One racer getting into his car. I wait at the start and am moved by emotion, the challenge is there before me. This, for me, is more than victory."

"I wanted to quit the World Cup after my accident and turn pro, then, but the Spanish skiing federation didn't want me."

"They said I should stay because my leadership and experience were

will be the last ones for Fernandez-Ochoa. "Right after the Games, in March at the latest, I will turn pro on the North American circuit," he revealed. "If the pro racing goes well, I will stay with it next year also. If not, this is my last season."

"In 1976, I injured my left knee and ankle and lost my place in the first seed in the World Cup. I still win some races at lower levels and I always hope to finish in the first 10 in the World Cup, but it doesn't happen often." He failed to finish the slalom Sunday in Wengen, and was 28th Monday in the giant slalom.

"I am honored by that."

"Before that victory, I was better known in Austria or Switzerland than I was in Spain, where skiing is a very small sport. Since then, I am somebody, a celebrity. He said it not boastfully but as a matter of record."

The Games at Lake Placid, N.Y.,

Provocateur on Politicized Sport

Mike Tully

DRK, Jan. 22 (UPI) — The 1980 Summer Games because of Soviet activity stand has shocked those who see that sport and politics are mixed.

Edwards, the sociology professor at the University of California at Berkeley, has been on the subject, having a Games exploit.

Two ways to look at it, he says, is either the "boy of the world" or the "boy of the world" who takes place.

He believes the latter. In his teaching race recently and introduction to at San Jose State, he studied two young athletes, Tommie Smith and John

Edwards helped world. When Smith and Ochoa, respectively, for the dash in the Mexico City, they thrust their clenched air as a comment on the ice relations in America and the world.

delivered incident and perhaps the most blas-

phat Edwards helped world. When Smith and Ochoa, respectively, for the dash in the Mexico City, they thrust their clenched air as a comment on the ice relations in America and the world.

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